THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,663—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
8th June.	SALSETTE	6700	CHINA	8401
15th ,,	MOOLTAN	11070	----	----
22nd ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th ,,	NYANZA	7300	----	----
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10850
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	----	----
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
27th ,,	ARABIA	8000	----	----
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th ,,	PERSIA	8000	----	----
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000	----	----
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd June 1912
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	6th July ,,
Sciadia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. ,,
Macedonia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. ,,
Sciadia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 905	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

FOR LONDON.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umona	5500	20th June 1912.

Fitted with Electric Fans and Lights.

Fares from Rs. 350 to Rs. 400, according to the position of berths.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

DAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Bs. 1. Apply No. 496 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	6th June	9 a.m.	
Dwarka	1695	Friday	7th June	† 6 a.m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 6th June, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 12th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Friday 7th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, on or about 15th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

5th June, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Caledonien	4130	Malber	6th June 1912.
Sydney	4119	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6305	X	29th Aug. 1912.
Yarra	4141	Rosati	26th Sept. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 630	523	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	782	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	E. Viale	15th June 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	Magandini	15th July 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Polcevera	4,000	A. De Amezaga	16th June 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS PRODUCE AGENTS

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.
Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Maadvi (Bombay), Rajkot Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shortest periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.
This Bank accepts Bills for collection on every part of India as well as Foreign Bills too.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

FOR DARK MONSOON NIGHTS.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT KEROSINE MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS,
527 candle power

is the nearest approach in illuminating power to Acetylene lights which are not permitted on the roads in Bombay.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE THE "POLKEY" HEAD LIGHT.

1. It burns Kerosine which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor car.
3. It is strong enough for any purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary Acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph pole at a hundred yards seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimneys ready for use, stored in each lamp, in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimneys guaranteed perfectly fireproof.
10. All "POLKEY" Lamps may be had at English prices; 12 annas to the Shilling or Rs. 15 to the Pound Sterling.

"POLKEY" PARAGON REFLECTOR HAND LAMPS

Useful for Reading, for pianos, for general illumination of close work.
The great power of these Reflectors (by which the small print of a newspaper can be read easily at a distance of over 140 feet) makes them extremely useful. They will be found invaluable in houses, shops, stores, hospitals, surgeries, orchestras, music rooms, students, draughtsmen's and mechanics rooms; on boardship, in camp, the jungle, &c.; as a search light in cellars, warehouses, workshops &c., they are all that can be desired. Light equal to 500 candle power.

Small Rs. 13-2 and Rs. 32 large.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

150° "SHELL"

150° "SHELL"

150° "SHELL"

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL' MEANS SATISFACTION

"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS.

TO H. M. KING GEORGE V.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	,, ,,	
Chester	125°	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,	
Monkey	125°	,, ,,	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS.

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA

DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb tins at 10 As. and 1lb tins at Rs. 1-2

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in ½ lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.
REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in ½ lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.
The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available
KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITANS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks
etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET.
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hazelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 13th June, 1912, at 3 p.m., (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Government Resolution—Appointing Mr. Balcrishna Wasoodew Pandoorung to be a member of the Standing Committee vice Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna.
2. Bombay Improvement Trust Memoranda—Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' Proceedings.
3. Letter from Mr. W. A. Chambers—Reporting resumption of his duties as Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal.
4. Letter from Rabbi Isaac Woolwich-Bonami, Scripturist and Orientalist—Regarding his discovery for doing away with rats.
5. Letter from Mr. Sayaji Nagoji and others—Protesting against a proposal to erect a Refuse Incinerator at Kamathipura.
6. Letter from Mr. Maneckji Fakirji Gotla—Suggesting that a Municipal market be provided between Chira Bazaar and Girgaon Tram Terminus.
7. Letter from Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai—Complaining of the nuisance caused by the collection of filth in the Bhuleshwar Tank.
8. Letter from Mr. Jethmal Vardimal and others—Complaining of the nuisance caused by a latrine and urinal situated at Mumbadevi.
9. Letter from Mr. Shivram Narayan Rege—Protesting against the wholesale closing of wells.
10. Letter from Mr. K. A. Enti—Complaining of a requisition for covering a well at Bellasis Road.
11. Letter from Mr. Essoofali Dawoodbhoy and others, Plumbers—Requesting that orders may be issued for a renewal of their licenses to act as plumbers.
12. Notice of Motion from Mr. N. V. Mandlik—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. Kalliandas Keshavdas.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

13. Recommending a grant of Rs. 29,800 to meet certain expenditure incurred in connection with the Royal Visit.
14. (a) Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the construction of a latrine near Sir Dinshaw Petit's Agiari, Mr. Nasarwanji Edulji Katrak be informed that the proposed accommodation is absolutely necessary and is not likely to cause any nuisance to the Agiari. (b) Further letter from Mr. Nasarwanji Edulji Katrak on the subject.
15. Recommending sanction to the excess of Rs.19,136 in the cost of constructing a stable at Mahim being met as proposed.
16. Recommending a grant of Rs. 3,985 to meet an excess in the cost of constructing a latrine and a pail depot at Ghorupdeo Road.
17. Recommending that in reply to their letter regarding the supply of water at Pinto Mansion, Sussex Road, Messrs Dadachanji and Pocha, Solicitors, be informed that the alterations in the fittings &c. suggested by the Hydraulic Engineer, should be carried out to improve the supply.
18. (a) Recommending that the letter from Mrs. L. Marquis and others regarding supply of water at premises No. 20 Clare Road be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal. (b) Letter from Mr. J. E. Fernandes on the subject.
19. Recommending sanction to the laying of a 4 water main in Arab Lane and sanctioning subject to the Corporation's orders a Budget transfer of Rs. 3,610 to meet the cost of the work.
20. Recommending that in reply to their letter protesting against the proposed rules for granting licenses to act as plumbers, Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
21. Recommending an advance of Rs. 1,610 to meet a portion of the cost of improving Khanderao Wady.
22. Recommending sanction to advances to Municipal Officers to the extent of Rs. 15,000.
23. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,000 for payment of the amount proposed to be refunded to the Contractor for the right of collecting fees at the scale-shed at the Arthur Crawford Markets.
24. Recommending that in reply to their letters regarding the use of a godown in Maruti Street, Fort, for the storage of methylated spirit, Bai Dhanbaiji Merwanji Balsara and others and Messrs. Hirjibhai Maneckji and Co, be informed that it is proposed not to take any action in the matter provided certain conditions are fulfilled.
25. (a) Recommending that in reply to their letters regarding the erection of a public latrine and urinals on the site of a reclaimed well at Girgaum Road (Thakurdwar), Messrs. Nanu Hormusji & Co., Solicitors and others, be informed that a public convenience is required in the neighbourhood, and that the latrine and urinal will be built of an ornamental pattern and will be screened and kept clean. (b) Further letter from Messrs. Nanu Hormusji and Co., Solicitors, on the subject.
26. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the supply of water at the Bhatia Dharamsala, Manordas Street, Mr. Premji Lakhmidas be informed that the hours for the supply of water to the locality cannot be changed without inconvenience to the rest of the City.
27. Recommending sanction to the temporary service of a clerk in the Executive Engineer's Office being treated as qualifying for pension.
28. Recommending sanction to the temporary service of a Sub-Inspector in the Water Works Department being treated as qualifying for pension.
29. Recommending a grant of Rs. 10,680-14-5 to meet the payment of compensation and capitalized value of assessment in respect of the land acquired for a new burning ground for the Agrees and Kolis of the Sewri Section.
30. Forwarding for orders a letter from the Commissioner regarding an application from the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League for a contribution.
31. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,260 to maintain an extra staff in connection with the collection of wheel tax from motor cars and motor cycles.
32. Notice of motion from Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For requesting the Corporation's representatives on the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust to state the course of action followed by them in regard to the proposed increase in the salary of the Deputy Land Manager.

Government Letters—

33. Forwarding for opinion a Resolution relative to the International Convention with respect to travel by motor vehicles; and the Commissioner's report thereon.
34. Forwarding a Resolution regarding the revocation of the powers of Plague Commissioner vested in the Municipal Commissioner.
35 Regarding the erection of Health Camps on a portion of the Kennedy Sea Face during the Plague Season.

Letters from the Commissioner—

36 (a) Forwarding Government letter regarding the recommendations made by the Indian Factory Labour Commission for the education of children working in factories, and the Schools Committee's Report thereon. (b) Forwarding Government Resolution regarding a scheme for the education of such children.
37 Forwarding Government Resolution sanctioning the transfer of a plot of land at Chowpati for the erection of a fountain and cattle-trough.
38. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for Thakurdwar Road.
39. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for New Purbhadevi Road.
40. Submitting proposals for the sewerage of the Elphinstone Reclamation District.
41. Submitting a proposal for revising the alignment of the proposed road from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Matunga Road Station to Lady Jamshedji Road.

Schools Committee's Letters—

42. Forwarding Budget Estimates of the Committee for the year 1912-13.
43. Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

Notices of motions—

44. From Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master—For asking the Schools Committee to admit students of the poor class free of charge in the Municipal Primary Schools so far as accommodation is available.
45. From Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master—For inviting the attention of Government to the untidy and irregular state of the land on the Kennedy Sea Face, and for requesting them to provide more benches throughout the Sea Face and a few Kerosene oil lamps on the footpath.
46. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For appointing certain Councillors to be members of the Committee regarding the distribution of water-supply in different wards of the City.
47. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala seconded by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of lighting the Clock Tower at the Victoria Gardens.

Letters from the Commissioner—

48. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.
49. Forwarding a statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City for the quarter ending the 31st March 1912.
50. Forwarding statements of food stuff destroyed by the Markets Department.
51. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
52. Forwarding a return showing the hours of water-supply to the different localities.
53. Suggesting a site near the reclaimed Gowalia Tank for the statue of the late Mr. N. M. Petit.
54. Requesting sanction to the exchange of a plot of Municipal land for one belonging to the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission for the improvement of Jail Road, Cross Street.
55. Regarding arrangements for lighting certain roads.

Notices of motions—

56. From Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle—For obtaining a report as to the provision of public urinals in Dadar and Mahim Sections of G. Ward.
57—59. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—(57) For obtaining a report as to the omission of spirits and certain other articles from the schedule of articles for the storage and preparation of which a license is required. (58) For obtaining a report as to the quantity of water that can pass through various sizes of water-mains under different pressures and for obtaining certain particulars relative to 2nd and 3rd class streets in Fort North. (59)—For obtaining counsel's opinion as to the question whether a building can be erected with the permission of the Commissioner to a greater height than that contemplated by section 349 B.

Letters from the Commissioner—

60. Requesting sanction to the sale by public auction of certain chawls acquired in connection with the construction of the Curry Road Overbridge.
61. Reporting on a letter regarding the license fees in connection with the Gujarati type foundry.
62. Reporting on a proposal for arranging for direct telephone communications between the Head and Ward Fire Brigade Stations and the men in charge of the Reservoirs.
63. Regarding the offer of Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram for the establishment of a dispensary at Kamatipura.
64. Requesting sanction to Mr. Midgley Taylor being consulted on the question of the provision of pumps at the Worli Storm Water Outfall and the diversion of the Storm Water Channel from Love Grove into the Low Level Channel.
65. Submitting plans and estimates for a school building at Ardesir Dady Street.
66. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

67. (a) Regarding a proposal for the continuance of the existing arrangements for the levy of tramway fares. (b) Petition from Mr. Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya and others—Protesting against the proposal.
68. Regarding the Causes of Malaria in Bombay and the measures necessary for its control,
69. Regarding assessment of Spinning and Weaving Mills in the City.
70. Regarding the proposed introduction of compulsory re-vaccination in the City.
71. Regarding the amount claimed by the City Improvement Trust under section 73 of the Trust Act.
72. Regarding the materials to be used for the second half of the work of replacing the 32" Vehar Main between Vehar and Kurla.

By Order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
Bombay, 4th June, 1912.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1892 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

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For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 28th February 1912.

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CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION Sale of the right, title and interest in the immoveable property at Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay.

By order of Mr. Abdul Karim Mahomedally Kajiji, the mortgagee, under the indenture of mortgage dated the 12th day of September, 1905, made between Moosa Haji Hoosein, Mahomed Haji Hoosein and Esmail Haji Hoosein of the one part and the said Mr. Abdul Karim Mahomedally Kajiji of the other part and by order of the said Mr. Abdul Karim Mahomedally Kajiji and Messrs. Abdeally Mahomedally Kajiji and Hooseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy, the mortgagees under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of August 1908 and made between the said Moosa Haji Hoosein and Mahomed Haji Hoosein of the one part and the said Messrs. Abdulkarim Mahomedally Kajiji Abdeally Mahomedally Kajiji and Hooseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of June, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said Moosa Haji Hoosein Mahomed Haji Hoosein and Ismail Haji Hoosein in the under-mentioned property in exercise of the power of sale reserved under the said Indentures of mortgage.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All the right, title and interest of Moosa Haji Hoosein, Mahomed Haji Hoosein, and Ismail Haji Hoosein in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground situate at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 17¼ feet in breadth and 80 feet in length or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 17 Street Nos. 88, 88, 92 and bearing Collector's New No. , New Survey No. 1951 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the house of Khatri Arab Adam, on or towards the East by the said Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the South by the House of Khatri Jacob and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of mortgagors' tenants.

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BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

WANTED.

FURNITURE WANTED.

A EUROPEAN COUPLE desire to buy FURNITURE for the flat they have already taken.

Will bid for part or lot of Furniture of Family going away from Bombay. Plate can be included. Inclose Inventory and price, 1740 "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—An OVERSEER on a consolidated pay of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60 including cycle allowance, for the Khandwa Municipality.

None need apply who has not passed at least a Sub-Overseer's examination of any recognized School.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 10th June 1912.

Appointment will be made on probation for one year.

Approved candidate will have to join at once He shall have to furnish a security of Rs. 200 personal or in cash.

(S.) G. R. MANDLOI,
Vice-President,
Municipal Committee, Khandwa, C.P.

Khandwa, C.P., the 22nd May, 1912.

TO BE LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

Recommended by Mr. Hill, "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

ON FRIDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Watson's Annexe Chamber (Ground-floor) Apollo Bunder, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner wagons, carpets, drawing-room, sofas and chairs, table and hall lamps, fancy cabinets, corner whatnots, fancy ornaments, China, Japanese vases, bronze figures, pictures, single and double bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, mirror door almyrahs, dressing, chest-of-drawers, copper and aluminium utensils, garden pots, etc., etc. The property of F. Kimpton Esq. and others.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. R. M. A. BRANSON, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 11th and WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, 1912, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day sell by Public Auction at "Cooper House" Cuffe Parade Colaba, (on the sea side) the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Maple, Robert and Benjamin, &c. belonging to the deceased consisting of rich glass and crockeryware, made to order large sliding dining table for 25 persons, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back large side boards with drawers and cupboards, dinner wagons, artistic made screens, marble top tables, drawing-room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, rich Persian and Brassel's carpets, electric table fans, table, hall, and wall lamps, 4 lights wall candelebras, rich cabinets and ornaments, majolica flower pots, mirror back large jardineers, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door cloth and gown almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest-of-drawers, large English Mahogany wardrobes, dressing chival, with side drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, cane furniture, bentwood chairs, headed door screens and purdahs, copper and aluminium utensils, ice box, rich garden flower pots and tubs, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY situated at Ripon Road.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1912, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Abdool Latiff Hassanmiya, the under-mentioned property under the power-of-sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 12th day of January, 1910.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land containing by admeasurement 548 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3531, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E. Ward No. 4071 (a) and Street No. 258 H., and all which premises are situated at Ripon Road, at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Shariffbhoy Thaver, on or towards the west and south by the ground reserved for roads leading to and from the said Ripon Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ahmed Cassum Dharamsey, and were formerly in the occupation of Sooleman Hajee Hoosein and are now in that of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff, Dinsha and Dharamsi Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th June, 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong,
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 14 per „ *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B.
O.
C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JUNE 3.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 7-8	unchgd	
do. Rentes ...	94	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93	unchgd	
2 1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 11-16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 15-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	28 1-8		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	60 3-4		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·23 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20·45		0 1
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-4	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight...	2 13-16		1-8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 5-16		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-4	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-2	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-2	unchgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £325,000.
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying and China selling

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Easier—Moderate business.
Futures ... Quiet
Manchester ... Business very restricted
Total Sales ... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 "
Imports ... 2,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·34—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 5-8unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·13	6·15	6·15
—03	—03	—03
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·12	6·10	6·09
—03	—03	—03
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·09	6·09	6·10
—03	—03	—03

New York official noon call July 10·92 ; Oct. 11·14.
New Orleans 10 a.m.—Holiday

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 3,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 2,300
" Exports to Great Britain ... .
" Exports to Continent ... 10,000
" Spot Cotton ... 11·40 unchgd

Futures—Month of July 11·00+03 } Advanced early on foreign buying and declined later on favorable weather reports.
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·19+05

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 11 5-8+1-8
Futures month of July ... Holiday
Futures month of Oct. ... "
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-4—1-2
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... 36 3-4—1-4
Do Months—June-July—London—Nominal.
Tone—Dull.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 3,930,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... ... unchgd
Do. Month— ......

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... unchgd
Do month ... .

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 55 unchgd
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Buyers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 69 1-2—1-8
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 67 3d
Do. Months—June-July
Do Name of Port—London—Done and sellers Quiet
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...61 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£7-6-0—unchgd—June-July—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 7—1-2d
June-July—Value—Quieter
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 87 1-4 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... 76 3-8
English best selected Copper: £ 80 1-4
FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12-6—Nominal
ARRIVALS—
"Dalemoor" "Darrington Court" "Haddon Hall" "Umzumbi" and "Derbyshire."
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 16-3—Sellers
Do. Months of Shipment...June-Aug.
Tone—Very dull—Nothing doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Neglected
Do. Months of Shipment ... May

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 11 11—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... August
Tone—Free buyers.—Offered freely.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 17 4 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...June-Aug
Tone—Dull—Prices again lower
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .
Tone—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... 12—July—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 12 1 1-2—July—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta ...12 10 1-2—July—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...13—July—Value.
Tone—Steady—Very little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [4TH JUNE, 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 31st May, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	12	13,577
B B and C I Railway ...	7	7,961

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm this morning at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-16d on demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small. Private bills have been placed at our quotations. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 1-4d. Aug.
Do. do France ...170 1-2 to 3-4
Do. do Marks ...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...146 3-4
Shanghai " ...200
Japan " ...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 96 3-4 for Cash and 96 5-8 for the Settlement. Slight fluctuations have occurred during the day the market closing steady as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 96 13 0
Settlement ... " 96 10 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday the closing quotations in London for Bar Silver were 1-16 lower both for ready and for delivery in two months at 27 15-16 and 28 1-8 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 60 3-4. The local market opened quiet at 70 15-16 ex duty for ready bars and closes unchanged. Very little business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs. 23 15 6
Australian " ... ... " 23 15 6
Sovereigns " ... ... " 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... ... " 70 15 0
1st Settlement ... ... " 71 0 0
2nd Settlement ... ... " 71 5 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ... " 80 5 0
1st Settlement ... ... " 80 6 0
2nd Settlement ... ... " 80 11 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Since our last report, on Saturday, there has been little change in the Home markets. Several other estimates of the average condition of the crop have been received, the chief of which are Miss Giles's giving 80-8 per cent, and the New York Journal of Commerce with 76·9. The Bureau estimate is expected here to-morrow. The local market opened firmer for New Crop, with an advance on Saturday closing rates of Rs. 5 in good Broach Marwari speculators having bought yesterday, and being still in the market. Business was done during the morning at Rs. 299. At Colaba the tone was quiet with little doing, and closing rates are as under.

Ready cotton continues quite with only a small enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.
Good M. G. Broach Rs.298 1-2Mar. 1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat " 300 Jan. "
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... " 296 " "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon " 286 " "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... " 281-2 " "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... " 270 " "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... " 262 " "
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... " 264 " "
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... " 248 " "

OLD CROP.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar " 279 June-July
Good H. G. Westerns ... " 254 "
Good M. G. Westerns ... " 264 "

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet, steady.
Estimated Sales 8,000
Total Imports 10,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·14	6·18	6·18	6·15	
+02	+03	+03	+03	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·13	6·11	6·11	6·11	6·12
+03	+02	+02	+02	+02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady and business has commenced in new crop 1913.

We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 11 11 0 B.T.
September ... " 12 10 0 B.T.
May 1913 ... " 11 11 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady.
We Quote :—
Brown Delhi May 1913... Rs. 8 7 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 59 8 0 Nominal
Yellow Hingunghat ... " 62 0 0 "

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs 12 2 0 B. T.
June-July ... ... " 12 13 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 37 0 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready. ... ... Rs. 27 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 49 0 0
[illegible]

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
July-Aug. ... ... Rs. 7 8 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 5 6 R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept ... " 5 9 0 "
" " May 1913 ... " 5 10 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.
Bank of bombay 1,797 1-2
Bank of India 67
Eastern Bank 82
Indian Specie 66 1-2

MILLS.
David 435
Kohinoor 772 1-2
Maneckji Petit 2,625
New Great Eastern 231 1-4
Standard 1,345

MISCELLANEOUS.
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ... 155
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference... 180 1-2
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord 280
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... 23 1-4
Treacher & Co 465

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday:—

Cotton	3,901	bales.
Wheat	32,871	cwts.
Linseed	21,467	"
Rapeseed	14,193	"
Gingellyseed	1,642	"
Poppyseed	1,574	"
Groundnuts... ...	517	"
Castorseed	3,593	"
Rice	4,054	"
Myrabollans.	3,904	"
Cottonseed	7,156	"
Mowraseed... ...	Nil	
Gram	2,783	"
Joowar	3,928	"
Maize	Nil	

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 18th May 1912 were Rs. 3,760 making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1912 to 18th May 1912 Rs. 70,458.

NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION.

His Highness the Maharana of Rajpimpla has already subscribed a large number of shares of this Corporation and the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, member of the Viceregal Council, has consented to be a member of our Board of Directors while Mr. M. V. Joshi of Umraoti is to be a member of the Committee to supervise the Umraoti branch.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 1st June 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 25th May 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 25. Rs.	June 1. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... } Public Deposits at Branches .... }	1,35,16,388	1,15,82,000
Other Deposits	9,85,26,076	9,78,61,629
Post Bills	3,855	3,855
Sundries	25,51,149	25,91,195
	13,51,97,468	13,26,38,679
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,22,70,517	2,33,39,741
Other authorised Securities	65,508	65,508
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,78,79,371	1,69,45,449
Loans do. do. ...	2,80,92,489	2,98,08,464
Bills discounted and purchased	1,99,52,922	1,93,95,178
Dead Stock	2,33,255	2,33,560
Stamps	5,682	5,604
Bullion	9,24,118	11,91,223
Balances with other Banks.	12,77,178	10,15,428
Sundries	6,35,803	6 81,650
Cash	4,38,60,145	3,94,57,174
	13,51,97,468	13,26,38,679

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 10 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3½ per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2 1-2 each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 1-2 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 3 1-2 each.
Liver from As. 1½ to As. 2 each.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 2 each.

FISH.
Pomfret from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per pair.
Pomfret (black) from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1 2 per pair.
Gholl from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) nil.
Salmon (small) nil.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 3 per dozen.
Oysters from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Lobsters from As. 2 to As. 3 each.
Crabs from pies 6 to As. 1 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 10 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 4 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 2 1-2 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1½ to As. 2½ per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Australian Grapes nil.
Grapes of Nasik nil.
Grapes of Malta nil.
Mangoes (Common) from As. 8 to Rs. 1 1-2 per doz.
do. (Salem) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
do. (Affoos) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per doz.
do. (Payree) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower nil.
Green Peas As. 4 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 3 to As. 8 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Turnips (middle) from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from As. 1 to As. 2 each.
French Beans As. 1½ per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3 per seer.
Knolkhol from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Onions pies 4 per seer.
Carrots As. 1 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2 1-2 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 6 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies 9 per seer.
Celery from As. 1 to As. 2 each.
Yames (White) pies 9 per seer.
[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

SEDDON—May 12, at Sidmouth, Devonshire, the wife of Lieut-Colonel T. Y. Seddon, Indian Army, of a son.
TRAVERS—May 9, at Bourne Lodge, Farnham, the wife of Ernest A. O. Travers, of Kuala Lumpur, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Insolvency Court.
Municipal Standing Committee.
The Anjuman-i-Islam adjourned meeting, re election of the Chairman.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim :—"Be satisfied with your business and learn to appreciate what you were trained in." —Marcus Aurelius.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden at 8 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn.,G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March ....Stars and Stripes for ever.. Sousa
Overture ....Semiramide............Rossini
Serenade............Italienne............Czibulka
Selection ....The Chocolate Soldier..Straus
Valse............Unverve Edelknaben...Ziehrer
Selection............Iolanthe ....Sullivan
Skipping Rope Dance...In the Shadows.. Fincke

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6-15 p.m., (S. T.) to-day :—

March.........Erzherzog Eugen............Lortzing
Valse ....The Pink Lady ....Caryll
Selection......Songs of Tosti ......Arr Faugher
Bell Solo......Joyful Peals ....Sitt
Romanza Senza Parole...Notte d'canto ...Ceirl
Sketch.........Ireland for Ever.........Myddleton
Song............Kashmiri Love Song ....Finden
Selection......The Quaker Girl............Monckton
Cornet Solo .. Land of Hope and Glory ...Sir E Elgar

ALLEGED DISHONEST MEHTA :—Mr. Narbheram Vassanji, Secretary of the managing committee of the Saraswati Brahmin caste, has reported to the police that his mehta, named Chagunlal Kalidas, absconded with a sum of Rs. 479 on May 31st.

BITTEN BY A MONKEY.—Maruti Khahani, a Hindu chokra in an Irani shop at Colaba, offered a piece of ice to a monkey, which was chained near the shop. The monkey, annoyed by the cold, sprang upon the boy, and bit him on the left arm. The wound was cauterized at the G. T. Hospital.

DHATURA POISONING.—Badula and Ramabari, two Hindu pardeshis, after eating on the night of May 31, unconscious became ill and lost consciousness. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital and it was found they were suffering from the effects of dhatura poisoning.

CYCLIST WITHOUT CLIPS.—Maneckshah Dinshaw Mistry, a Parsi student, was riding a bicycle along Queen's Road on Monday evening, when having no clips on his trousers, these got entangled in the chain and gearwheel. He fell and received slight injuries. His wounds were dressed in the hospital.

RAILWAY NEWS.—The Board of Directors of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company have granted Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlall, District Traffic Superintendent, attached to the office of the General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay, leave of absence for 18 months, with effect from the 7th August prior to retirement.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The police have been informed of the sudden death of Versi Pasu a Hindu aged 50, and residing at Colaba. He died as he was going up the stairs of his house. On medical examination it was ascertained that the man had died from heart failure and the body was allowed to be disposed of without an inquest being held.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Puran Prarilal, a Hindu, died at the J. J. Hospital on Monday from the effects of tetanus. About a fortnight ago he received injuries while working as a labourer at a house under construction. His friends took him home and tried "household" remedies. When he became worse, they took him to the hospital where he succumbed.

A MISSING CART.—Twenty-six carts laden with bales of cloth were ordered to be taken from the Jam mills, at Parel to Malji Shomji's shop at Gaiwadi, on Monday afternoon. Twenty-five carts reached their destination safely, but one cart was short and the head clerk of the mill has made a complaint to the police. The cloth, in the missing cart is valued at Rs. 1,500.

MARWARI CHEATED.—Last month a Marwari gave a quantity of gold to the extent of Rs. 450 to a goldsmith named Jairam, to make studs and links for him. After some days the articles were shown to Tulockchand, the Marwari, who was told by the goldsmith that they required polish, and he should call after some days. The Marwari found after a week that the goldsmith had left the locality. A complaint was made to the police.

Y. M. C. A.—A considerable company of the active members of the Young Men's Christian Association met in their hall on Monday evening for a conference with reference to the religious work of the Association. It was decided to organize a monsoon series of pleasant Sunday evenings. The meetings will be open to the public, and will be held in the Association Hall at 9 or 9-15 every Sunday evening. It is probable the meetings will be organized from June 16th.

ACCIDENTS.—Babinoo Manaji was removed to the G. T. Hospital on Monday afternoon, suffering from injuries to his ear and toes consequent on a fall from a compound wall. He was told to put some soil [illegible] in the sun and to do this he had [illegible]

godown at Dongri Street, has been admitted into the G. T. Hospital suffering from a fracture of the left leg above the ankle. The injury was due to three bags of grain falling accidentally from a stack, near which he was working.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The Excelsior Cinematograph Co. has consented to give a special performance in aid of the Bombay Sanitary Association on Saturday next from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m., (S.T.). The subject of the pictures will be Milk Supply, Tuberculosis, Sanitary methods in Bombay, including prevention of plague, malaria, small-pox and cleansing the city, with several other interesting and popular films lately arrived from England. Tickets can be had on application at the head office of the Health Department, Bombay Municipality.

FOUND DEAD.—An old Hindu, named Balloo Yellappa, was found lying dead on Carnac Road. Dr. Underwood examined the body and certified that death was due to natural causes, and the body was disposed of by the authorities.—Another dead body, that of Ratubai, a Hindu woman, was found lying beside Jamnagar street. The doctor certified death from natural causes, and the body was accordingly disposed of.—The dead body of a female mendicant was found in Pinjarapore lane, the medical examination revealed that death was due to heart disease. No inquest was held.—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Colaba police found the dead body of an old man of about 60 years of age on the maidan. The deceased was apparently a Christian, but his name is not known. Death was from natural causes—Another body, of a Mahomedan, aged about 30, was found in a well at Cruickshank Road yesterday morning. The body was removed to the Morgue by the Esplanade police and so far, is unidentified.

MALARIA.—Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Association last evening Dr. K. B. Shroff, special assistant to the Health Officer of Bombay, delivered a lecture in Gujarati, at the Framji Cowasji Hall before a large number of Parsi ladies and gentlemen. The lecture was undertaken, it was explained, because Dr. Bentley the special officer appointed by Government to investigate into the causes and to suggest the steps to be taken for the prevention and spread of malaria in Bombay, had reported that the Parsi community suffered considerably from malaria. This statement was borne out by the subsequent inquiries made by the committee who entered into the subject fully. The suggestions made to fight malaria were: To close the wells and put the "khajura" fishes in wells; not to use well water for drinking purposes. To use bed curtains and to take five grains of quinine after the fever, at an interval of two or three days.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenco Marques and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. "Umkurzi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p. m. on Sunday the 9th instant.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Caledonian" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8-30 a. m. to-morrow, Thursday. Letters etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at the same hour.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. "Markgraf" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-morrow, Thursday, instead of as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

LEVEE AT POONA.

A Bombay "Government Gazette" Extraordinary issued yesterday states :—

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the Council Hall, Poona, on Tuesday, the 25th June, 1912, at 5 P. M.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are requested to bring with them a good sized card with their names clearly written upon it ; this card to be delivered to the Military Secretary, in order that their names may be announced to His Excellency the Governor at the time of presentation.

All other Civil, Naval and Military Officers including retired Native Officers of the Indian Army, and Gentlemen, European and Indian, as well as Gentlemen of other nationalities, who have attended Levees held by His Excellency the Governor, or who desire to attend the Levee for the first time, are requested to notify their wish to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor by letter addressed to Government House, Ganeshkhind, before the 20th June 1912, after which applications cannot be entertained.

The letter should state the name, place of residence and address in Poona, and the office, rank, profession or occupation of the writer, and should be very legibly written.

The cards to be presented at the Levee for the Public Entree will be issued by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, and will be transmitted by post or messenger, on or before the 23rd June, 1912, to the address in Poona of the Officers and Gentlemen who are permitted to attend the Levee. These same cards will be made use of by the Military Secretary when reading the names to His Excellency the Governor and must consequently be brought to the Levee Room. No other name cards will be required.

Officers and Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in Full Dress ; Gentlemen not wearing uniform should appear in Morning Dress.

Clergymen being University Graduates and other Gentlemen entitled to wear Robes or Gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status should appear in such Robes or Gowns.

Indian Gentlemen who do not wear European Dress should appear in the dress they wear on high ceremonial occasions. They must either wear boots or shoes of European pattern of black polished or patent leather, or must leave their Native shoes outside.

Officers of Regiments and Batteries are requested to pass His Excellency, by regiment. Each Commanding Officer of an Indian Corps or Regiment will, after being presented, take up his position on the "left" of His Excellency and himself present the Native Officers of his Unit to His Excellency as their turn comes.

The carriages of gentlemen who have the privilege of Private Entree will set down at the Main Entrance. All other carriages will set down at the East Door.

Gentlemen who had intended to be present but have found themselves unable to attend, should submit an explanatory letter to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor before, or as soon as possible after, the Levee.

AMERICA-INDIA.

There has been an extraordinary rush over the film "Thomas a Becket" at the America-India show during the past few nights. The films showing the redoubtable Archbishop of the reign of King Henry II of England are worth seeing and the Bombay public may be congratulated on having secured an opportunity of seeing them. Among other items thrown on the screen "The birth of a Flower" possesses educational value and we cannot but recommend all and particularly those fond of botany, to see it.

THEFT AT NATIONAL BANK.

On Saturday morning, at the Bombay branch of the National Bank, a postal packet was prepared containing ten Rs. 100 notes, it being intended that it should be registered and despatched to an upcountry client. It was handed to a peon to be sealed and since then has been missing. Information was given to the police yesterday morning and inquiries are proceeding.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m. yesterday :—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total......	3	4
Same date last year......	4	7

Total mortality for to-day from all causes 111
[illegible]

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Enteric fever is largely prevalent at Nuwara Eliya, a Ceylon Hill Station, just now.

The "Jyoti" of Chittagong says that some 25 criminal cases have been instituted against the various life offices there during the first three weeks of the current month.

The Federated Malay States railways are about to introduce an innovation in the form of electric power engines and an order is now under execution in England.

Mr. Arthur Gifford, Superintendent of the Mysore Mine, who was suffering from enteric fever, is now making rapid progress towards recovery.

Mr. C. G. Ryan has been appointed Ceylon Labour Commissioner, in Southern India, in place of Mr. Rowsell, who has resigned, and will continue to act in that capacity till further notice. Mr. Ryan is already at Trichinopoly.

The Bombay Government are deputing one of the Indian students at the Bombay Veterinary College to Europe to go through a course of instruction in bacteriology and pathology at the Liverpool University and the Royal Veterinary College of London.

News from Lhassa is still meagre, but the "Pioneer's" Darjeeling correspondent confirms the report that the Chinese are hard pressed. An enormous gathering of armed Tibetans seems to have taken place at the capital.

The Mysore Government have sanctioned the opening of a school of hygiene at Bangalore, tentatively for two years, for the training of candidates as Sanitary Inspectors. These appointments in the State will, in future, be filled only from among those who have passed through that school.

The Govenor of Ceylon has received the following telegram from the captain of H. M. S. "Minotaur":—"I have to offer my congratulations to the colony on the receipt of a wireless telegraph message at over 500 miles distance." The "Minotaur" sailed for Hong-Kong at 9-35 a. m. on May 28th.

Two Europeans, U. H. Peckles and J. G. Duncan, were recently charged by Inspector Ashton before the Joint Police Magistrate at Colombo with having stowed away on the "Orontes" when she left Fremantle. Accused pleaded guilty and were given fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment each.

An Allahabad telegram states:—With regard to the statement as to the town of Bharatpur, it is understood that before any question of its actual abandonment arises, a scheme for effective drainage and water-supply will be considered. Major Robertson, Sanitary Commissioner, will advise as to the measures to be taken.

The Maharaj Kumar of Tikari is the owner of about 13 motor-cars, the yearly cost of maintenance which is said to be Rs. 35,000. The Kumar has given up his Calcutta residence, and is having "Tikari House" at Gaya throughly renovated.

Enormous quantities of ballast for the retaining walls have now been collected for the Sara Bridge, and it is hoped to commence serious work immediately after the monsoon. But the bridge itself will take another six or seven years to build.

Mr. Steel Perkins of Calcutta met with a nasty accident on the racecourse on Saturday morning. He was schooling some ponies belonging to Mr. Gutchke, who is home on holiday, and one of them refused a jump. Somehow or other Mr. Perkins broke his arm near the wrist. He was taken to the Presidency General Hospital and detailed.

The Muslim University constitution committee is sitting in Lucknow under the presidency of the Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad. The chairman stated that when the draft regulations have been passed by the Committee they will be published for criticism. Thirty-two members from Bengal, Bombay, the Punjab, and the Frontier Province are present.

The most important item of business dealt with in the Mysore Legislative Council was the amendment of the Local Boards Regulation empowering District Boards to raise a three-pie cess on the land tax to provide for feeder railways. The Mysore Emigration Bill to control emigration to all places out of the State was deferred pending the views of planting bodies.

At the Sylhet Literary Conference held on June 3, the President, after appealing for the reunion of Sylhet with Bengal, suggested for the spread and culture of literature. The foundation of village libraries, and the publication of cheap tracts. There was an exhibition of old manuscripts, coins and photos of ancient temples. A coin of Telugu-Dravadian transition period was exhibited. Resolutions offering congratulations to the King-Emperor on his birthday, to establish a literary society, and start a monthly magazine were adopted.

The 'Snan Jatra' festival of Juggernath was celebrated at Serampore on Friday. About 30,000 men and women came from different parts of Bengal to witness the great festival. There were some cases of fainting owing to the intense heat of the day, but these were immediately attended to. Special arrangements were made at the Serampore station where the ticket collectors did a good deal to help the pilgrims in accommodating them in the trains. So great was the crowd that there was often no standing room on the platform.

The sporting community in Northern India are regretting the departure of that good all-round sportsman and pugilist, Major Mike Williamson, who trained in Beedham's stable and had a very fair share of success with his horses and ponies. The sporting Major, who was much liked by all who came to know him, will be much missed at upcountry meetings. He has bought a small place at Home and has already got a few horses which will be trained by the senior Harty and ridden by the youngster who has visited India twice to ride for the Major.—The "Asian."

An Eastern Bengal paper publishes the following crocodile story :—On the 9th of Jaistha last, some women of the Nachiray village, Chandpur Subdivision, were bathing in the Meghna, when all on a sudden, a woman cried out "Help! help ! a crocodile has caught my thigh." Hearing this, the affrighted women ran to the bank and one of them suggested to the victim to tie the crocodile's head with her cloth. The desperate woman with commendable pluck acted up to the suggestion when to their great relief the crocodile left its victim. Had the woman lost her presence of mind, she would have no doubt been devoured by the brute.

The Government Railway Police at Serampore, writes a correspondent, are enquiring into an accident which occurred on the mill siding of the Bhadreswar station resulting in one man being killed and another wounded. It is reported that on May 29th early in the morning a pilot engine was working on the mill siding and as it aproached near gate No. 3 which was shut, it came in violent contact with the gate with the result that the engine and the gate were damaged and two men, a porter and a "khalasi" who stood on the footboards of the engine were severely wounded. They were removed to the Lillooah Railway Hospital, where the porter died almost immediately after admission. The "khalasi" is reported to be progressing favourably.

A serious case of alleged postal defalcation has been started in the court of Roy Suresh Chandra Sinha Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate. The prosecution case is that Sitanath Basak, son of the late Government pleader, Kohini Kumar Basak, and postmaster of Kaligunj Post Office, has misappropriated one thousand rupees by making a false entry of a withdrawal of the amount in the savings bank account of the complainant, Kali Prosanna Bannerjee. The prosecution has produced the passbook, which shows no such withdrawal. Prosecution witnesses have been examined and the case is adjourned for the defence.

Four thousand pounds a year has been saved by the Kingston-on-Thames Union by the granting of [illegible]

NURSE RAE RECOMMENDS THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

For Skin Troubles. Her Hands Rough and Itching. Had to Wear Gloves Night and Day. Could Not Take Cases. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. A Complete Cure.

"It is now more than twelve months since the skin on my hands became rough and itching. I tried simple dressings and several patent ointments, but they only eased them for a time. If I did any washing the acute irritation afterwards was terrible. It would wake me up at night. The roughness of the skin turned to deep cuts. I have had to wear gloves night and day for a long time. I had to stay at home for a whole month and not take cases, because the disinfectants I used in my profession only aggravated the irritation.

"I sent away for several samples of different cures at different times, but until I got Cuticura Ointment and Soap I had no real relief. After using the sample box of Cuticura Ointment my hands became easier, but they had been bad for so long and the cuts were so very deep that I had to use four boxes of Cuticura Ointment before I had a complete cure. I began to think they never would be right again, and if I had not persevered with Cuticura Ointment they never would. I have shown them to several doctors and have had ointment from them, but I only had temporary relief. I shall only be too pleased to recommend the Cuticura Remedies wherever I come across any skin troubles." (Signed) Nurse Rae, 232 Dudley Rd., Wolverhampton, Eng., May 9, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

GENEROUS OFFER.

The Proprietors guarantee Kaminia Oil to cure dandruff, Stop Falling Hair or Itching Scalp or Money Back.

But Kaminia Oil is more than a cure for dandruff—it will make hair grow on any head where the hair bulb is not altogether dead.

And we want every reader of the Gazette to know that Kaminia Oil is the most delightful hair dressing in the world. It is so pleasant to use, and its effect is so invigorating and refreshing, that it pleases everybody.

The woman of Paris, are as a rule, beautiful and keep beautiful, and a careful English observer who has travelled much claims that their beauty is due to their knowledge of how to keep their hair luxuriant, which they do so by using a superior hair tonic.

Many English and Indian women are as wise as French sisters, and that is why Kaminia Oil, the quick acting and greatest of all hair restorers and tonics, is now having such a tremendous sale in India.

Kaminia Oil is sold by leading druggists everywhere and in Bombay. At Tomson and Co., Kalbadevi at Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. V. P. P. extra. Please see that you get Kaminia Oil and no substitute.

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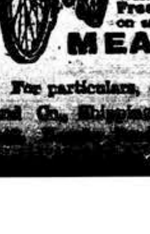

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MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 223, LIVERPOOL
For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. 223," [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Laconia, 4,116 tons, Captain N. Caboto, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Qaeda, 4,944 tons, Captain G. G. Goss, will sail to-day for Calcutta etc. with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Uganda, 3,498 tons, Captain J. P. Kilpatrick will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Itaura, 3,362 tons, Captain P. E. Lyne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab with a general cargo.

The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain J. Younger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The Rubaltino Line steamer Sardigna, 3,229 tons, Captain V. Emelio, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and 8 passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr La Touche .....Despatch Vessel
Patric Stewart.....Comdr Townsend .....I G T S
R I M S Dufferin....Comdr Vines ....R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Finnis .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Hordern .....R I M
R I M S Palinurus ....Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 4.

Angos.....2330 Dokers .....T Morrison & Co
Beme.....1899 Younger. .....S Wallace & Co
Castello.....2330 Jordon.....14-6 ...J Finlay & Co
Fumi Maru .....1569 Nisitkawa.....W & A G & Co
Framlington.....2591 Isaacs .....W & A G & Co
Feroosi .....2029 Primrose .....B P S N Co
Faris.....737 Thomson .....Arab S Co
Gymeric .....2593 Cusack .....G H Essajee
Harpenden .....2302 Cromack .....T M & Co
Itria.....3419 Honywood .....M M & Co
Kattenturm ...3271 Manlin .....
Lhasa.....950 Manley.....K'chi....M M & Co
Ouara.....3139 Sinnatt.....M M & Co
President.....2086 Bremer ...26-5....A Strandes & Co
Saiti.....565 Morin .....Arab S N Co
Sangola .....3349 Scott .....M M & Co
Schildturm .....3185 Probst.....
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Shahameer.....2023 Wheeler.....Bo H S N Co
Qaeda.....4494 Lunn.....M M & Co
Upada .....3382 Hodgson .....M M & Co
Vermont .....2723 Middleton.....W & A G & Co
Wearbeck .....2443 Shatton .....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 4.

H W P D

Satrunji.....547 Hussein .....
Kaveri .....553 Mahomed.....5-6.....Bo S N Co

M W D D.

Uganda .....3498 Kilpatrick .....M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Laconia .....4117 Caboto.....Garston.....
W & A Graham & Co
3 Sardigna...3125 Emelio .....Genoa.....15-6.....
R Line
5 Rosth.....2808 Harding.....Hamburg .....
W & A G & Co
6 Istrar.....2979 Jacob ... A'werp....K N & Co
7 Moultan.....4834 Haddock .....London....P & O Co
7 Selesia.....3319 Neilsh.....A L S N & Co
8 Stenbergen.....2455 Younge ...4-5 ....T M & Co
10 & 11 Assaya.....4359 Cockman.....Shanghai...5-6....
P & O Co
14 Dwarka.....759 Moxon.....M M & Co
15 Markgraf.....2325 Fanten....Daressalam...
6-6 A S & Co
16 Kola .....510 Elton.....M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Sardigna	Emilio	Genoa, May 15
	Beme	Younger	Rangoon May 25
	Itaura	Lyne	Akyab May 18

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Qaeda, Goss for Calcutta &c.
" Laconia, Caboto for Hull.
" Uganda, Kilpatric for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Faris for Persian Gulf.
" Beme for Rangoon.
" Itria for Calcutta &c.
" Caledonian for Marseilles.
" Heraiston for Liverpool &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the evening of the 1st instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Culna, arrived at Antwerp, on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Sicilia from Genoa arrived at Naples on the 1st instant. The same Co's steamer Ischia, from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 2nd instant.

The Natal Line steamer Umzumbi, Homeward bound arrived at Weymouth on the 1st instant.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Semiramis, Capt A Billaffer, left Trieste on the 1st instant and is due here on the 16th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—1000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 14906 cwts wheat, 8925 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 10661 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Moultan s—2000 cwts rapeseed, 2107 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2220 cwts barley, B. S. Lloyd and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—4017 cwts nigerseed 2700 cwts castorseed, 14000 cwts linseed, 10000 cwts barley, 10000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Laconia s—6107 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Rinaldo s—1250 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ROTTARDAM.

Steinbergen s—10883 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Athens s—220 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co;

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Athens s—2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co; 4,628 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,350 cwts gingellyseed, 2,973 cwts wheat, J Fachere.
Zamora s—422 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Steinbergen s—13,012 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 200 bales savri cotton, Solomon Bros; 7,944 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 715 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4,000 cwts barley, 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Chelsonian s—313 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 125 bales hemp, 50 bales cottonfly, 78 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 5,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rosth s—1,144 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 19 bales cotton, 20 bales cottonfly, Solomon Bros.

FOR GENOA:

Istrar s—300 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat 1,000 cwts rapeseed, and 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 350 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Istrar s—2,506 cwts. K wheat Devchand and Co; 47,780 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat, B S Lloyd and Co; 5,184 cwts wheat Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—2 pots perfume oil, E A Moochalla; 25 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s.—5 chests opium, Abraham E Abraham; 5 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co; 5 chests opium, E, Baldeodas; 25 chests opium M. Gajanand.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s.—263 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Selesia s.—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA!

Selesia s.—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 5th June, 1912.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

REUTER tells us that the *Times* publishes an article, discussing the recent appeal of the Opium Merchants in India to the Secretary of State and the Government of India, requesting the discontinuance of the sale of opium for China. No doubt, as our contemporary observes, the Indian merchants have a right to be heard. Moreover their representations are entitled to serious consideration. They have bought and are buying at Government sales the amount Government offers and are burdened with heavy stocks. "If a continuance of the sales causes a collapse of prices, India will receive little benefit, while the merchants will be crushed. The Government of India have sold a Government product at enormously enhanced prices on the strength of an agreement, the fulfilment of which they cannot now promise. They have pocketed the profits gleefully; in common fairness they cannot now proceed to ruin those who trusted them." That is all very true, but we do not find that our contemporary suggests any remedy. Possibly it does, but if so, Reuter's summary does not inform us. The Government of India may know more of it, for the Simla message is evidently inspired. We believe no reply has yet been sent to Opium Merchants' representation of a week ago, but it is apparent the *Times* has reminded the Government of India that it is a matter which brooks no delay. The plea that "to meet the situation by going back upon the Government of India's published declaration that they proposed to sell a certain number of chests of opium for China in the year, would be a very serious step" is weak. Many of the opium merchants may be overstocked, says the message, but the interest of others who are counting upon the fulfilment of the Government of India's declaration cannot be left out of the account. Who are the others and where are they? If they exist they are as injuriously affected as those who signed the telegram to the Government of India. This is not the first time that the cry has been raised to suspend sales for the benefit of the groups of buyers interested in maintaining the value of their unsold stocks, and it is not the first time that strong measures have been necessary. The Government of India, however, we are assured, are watching the situation carefully and the trade can count upon the sympathetic consideration of their representations and active support in pushing the legitimate demand that China should, as far as possible, fulfil her side of the bargain that has been made.

But something more than sympathetic consideration is wanted to meet the present crisis. Let us look at the position from the point of view of the merchants who have addressed the Government of India. They say that Chinese merchants, having already bought opium, express their inability to take delivery, because they are obstructed by several provincial authorities who unreasonably refuse to admit Indian opium in defiance of existing treaties. The consequence is that stocks are accumulating and Indian merchants are unable to effect sales, though they are obliged to go on buying so long as opium is put up for sale by Government, in order to keep up rates, otherwise the China markets would collapse and their losses would then be unbearably great. It is on the faith of explicit treaties entered into between the British and the Chinese Governments, particularly that of May 1911, that merchants have hitherto been buying opium. It is notorious, however, that those treaties have been in many ways defiantly disregarded. The resumption of the cultivation of opium in China is unchecked and in several most important provinces free and unrestricted cultivation is decidedly in evidence. Repeated efforts have been made to secure fair play for the opium trade in China, in accordance with existing treaties, but they have hopelessly failed because the present Chinese Government is evidently unable to secure the observance of those treaties by its own provincial authorities. unless the British Government, said the Indian merchants, will at once come to their rescue and give them strong support a grave financial crisis will follow which will result in widespread dislocation of trade in general. Their representation was practical in every way and, they added: "There are several ways of averting a crisis," and the merchants made one suggestion which was that "some arrangement should be made whereby present stocks can be taken over by the Chinese Government and dealt with as the exigencies of their country may require." Indian merchants express themselves quite willing to put an end to the trade in opium and stop further purchases. Consequently they asked that further sales of Bengal opium in Calcutta, and the export right of Malwa in Bombay be stopped. This, they contend will put an end to all friction and conflicting interests and will secure the earliest possible cessation of shipments of opium to China which the British Government so sincerely desires."

The allegations contained in the representation of the Indian merchants may cause some surprise, but they are nevertheless true. Not only do some provinces refuse to admit opium entitled to enter in accordance with Treaty rights, but in others opium is grown without restriction. Neither the present Government nor the last could prevent it. We know that a year ago Sir A. Hosie, after careful investigation, expressed the opinion that poppy cultivation had been suppressed in Szechuan and Shansi, reduced by about seventy-five per cent. in Yunnan, by possibly thirty per cent. in Shansi and by twenty-five per cent. in Kansu; but scarcely a Chinese newspaper reached us last year which did not tell of the subterfuges resorted to in order to conceal facts, and of young crops being temporarily covered to deceive the inspectors whose work was performed so perfunctorily that the fraud was never discovered. China may have done her best to carry out her part of the agreement, but it has been a very poor best, and there seems to be no way out of the complicated position into which we have been placed than that suggested by the Indian opium merchants. They have alternative schemes we gather though they have put forward but one. Mr. Montagu, a year ago, which admitting that during the next seven years the revenue received by India from the export of opium to China may entirely disappear—a revenue of over three millions sterling—said it would be premature to consider the question of a contribution from the Imperial Exchequer until it is seen what China does under the new agreement. By this time we have a fairly good idea and it can perhaps no longer be considered premature to contemplate affording the Government of India such assistance as may be needed to enable it carry out the suggestions of the prominent Indian merchants whose cause the *Times* has so promptly championed. Let the Chinese Government take over all stocks, the Indian Government stop all sales and the problem is solved. If the Chinese Government has not the money to take over the lot at once, let them take over so many chests at a time and pay for them by instalments—or as the two Governments can arrange according to the convenience of both. Of course India will lose revenue, that is inevitable whatever happens. But it is essential that Government should not break faith with its people and that having placed opium merchants in a tight corner they should stretch a point in an endeavour to help them avoid disaster. As a remarkable illustration of the situation we may add that at the Government sale of opium at Calcutta yesterday, opium earmarked for China, realized some Rs. 1,700 per chest less than at last month's sale—which represents a loss of over five crores of rupees to the shippers.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

FEW members of the Labour party command so much respect outside as Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, mainly because he does not identify himself with the wild-cat schemes of the extremists. Furthermore, Mr. Macdonald has proved in time past capable of discussion, in sane and moderate terms, of many problems which require research and personal knowledge to be understood. For example, he has said many wise things on the subject of international peace, and has always commanded an attentive and respectful audience. We are sorry, therefore, to find he still clings to the idea, which first reached England from Geneva, that when the international organization of labour is completed a general strike will make war impossible. The National Peace Conference, before whom he reiterated this idea, refused to approve it, and preferred to pin its faith to the establishment of international understanding. There will be war so long as a single opportunity for international dispute exists, and though it must be admitted that the last decade has witnessed a profound development of the peace movement, the indications of 1912 speak as plainly of the unregenerate state of man as ever they did. It may be possible to look forward to the time when nations will sit in Council and settle, amicably, quarrels in which there are warlike factors, but there will, unfortunately, always be the possibility of a broken negotiation or a rejected award. And then, so far as labour is concerned, it may justly be remarked that so long as men are prepared to plunge a nation into industrial unrest, and to struggle bitterly and vengefully for a minor right, they are never likely to exercise the slightest influence in the way of establishing the peace of the world.

JOURNALISTS AND JURIES.

WE wish Mr. Patrick Brady, the Nationalist member for St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, the best of good luck in his attempt to secure the exemption of British journalists from liability to serve on juries. We do not forget the old tag, of course, that jury service is the proud right of every British citizen; but we believe, speaking for India at any rate, that it is a right most citizens would willingly dispense with. There are many reasons why journalists, generally, should be exempted from such service, and in many places these have been recognized. A funny story once went the round at the expense of an Anglo-Indian scribe who was summoned to serve at a High Court Sessions. On his name being called, he quietly answered and took his seat. The case on which he was one of the panel promised to be wearisome, and he promptly informed the Clerk of the Crown that he had been mixed up with it professionally and had already formed an opinion. The presiding Judge was a wise man, and shrewd. He was also a humorist. He thanked the scribe for his public-spirited reminder and, turning to the Sheriff's officer, bade that official to "take care of this gentleman until we can find a case regarding which he has not formed an opinion." The Sessions lasted well over a fortnight, and the conscientious juror lasted the same time. Seriously, however, we believe there is every reason why journalists, who are invariably brought into intimate touch with important cases before they come to trial, should be exempted from jury service.

THE STRIKE.

THE messages which reach India day by day dealing with the trouble in the Port of London all serve to show how ill-considered the sudden stoppage of work by the men must have been. The latest bulletin is most satisfactory of all, for it tells the story of a dying strike. The Port Authorities appear to be rapidly securing all the men they want, and if the present conditions continue, the strikers will discover that all their energy has gone for nothing, and that not only have they lost their cause, but their work as well. This will be just reward for a frivolous and entirely unwarranted dislocation of trade, and we do not think the men will find many to condole with them. So far, we are glad to say, the talk that the railwaymen intended to hold up the trains to give the dock workers a chance of success has come to nothing, and it is certainly doubtful whether they will do anything of the sort. The public do not, as a rule, display much patience with "sympathetic strikes", and even when organised Labour has a healthy exchequer experience teaches that its champions still rely to a considerable extent on popular feeling outside. The next day or two should bring us news of the final collapse of the wicked movement on the London riverside, and then we shall be able to proceed to a discovery of the loss incurred to British trade and commerce—always the unpleasant aftermath of such disputes.

SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.

PROFOUND will be the relief caused by the message from Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, from Aden, that the four days' journey from Bombay is improving his health, and that he is "quite well." When he left India a fortnight ago, there was some fear that the strenuous toil of four years at the Financial Secretariat had so shattered his physical resources that a prolonged absence from duty was necessary. Sir Guy, however, will, in all probability, continue his voyage homewards, for there is at the moment nothing of importance to demand his presence in this country unless, indeed, the opium problem and the commercial clamour for the reform of railway finance count for something. In the ordinary course, the Finance Member's appointment will terminate next year—he was appointed in 1908—and he will be accorded more than ordinary sympathy on having to undertake such a tiresome, and lengthy, double journey when actually within sight of permanent repatriation from the hateful exile a term of service in India is supposed to involve.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR gave a dinner party at Government House, Mahableshwar, in honour of the King's Birthday on Monday to which the Members of Council and Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments staying at Mahableshwar were invited. H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit also received invitations.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Malwa," arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 2nd instant.

THE retirement from the Army on an Indian pension of Major H.A.L. Hepper, R.E., Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, is gazetted.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th May 1912, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1911 of 933,383 maunds and Rs. 84,394 in the earnings.

THE District Board rules accompanying Lord Mersey's minimum wage award for Northumberland have aroused a wave of indignation in the county, and the New Delaval miners have already decided to seek their abolition.

MESSRS. S. PEARSON and Son, Ltd., the famous contractors who constructed the National Harbour at Dover, and who have carried out great undertakings in all parts of the world, have secured the contract for the new port of Valparaiso. Four firms—two British, a Franco-Dutch combination of contractors, and a German firm—tendered for the work. The amount of the contract is £2,600,000, and the time allowed for the construction of the port is seven years.

MEMBERS of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers have voted in favour of the proposed levy of sixpence to replenish the contingent fund depleted through the miners' strike.

THE rumour of the recent discovery of an exceptionally rich gold deposit at the Luibasvinsky Mine, about 300 miles from Chita, is reported by the American Consul at Vladivostok.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BRITISH ATHLETES IMPROVING

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 17.

There is not the slightest doubt that the reverses British athletes have experienced on the field of sport lately will eventually have beneficial results. This, coupled with the coming Olympic Games, is leading to activity and enterprise in athletic circles, which is most pleasing. The writer often drops in to see the boys training at Stamford Bridge (London) and the contrast to what one noticed a few years ago is most marked. In the past one saw a few runners and an occasional walker at work. Now, however, hurdlers, standing and running jumpers, discus and javelin throwers, hop, step and jump, exponents, etc., can be seen, in addition to the regular track men. All this is good, and must lead to British athletes improving in field events.

Already we have had two new men clear over 23ft. in the long jump, and when novices get that distance, there is room for hope. It was P. Kingsford of St. Marks College, who accomplished this on Saturday, and his future will be closely watched.

GREAT HURDLING.

The outstanding performance of late however was the hurdling of G. R. L. Anderson of Oxford University. A strained muscle has kept him out of the game for some time, but he took a chance at the London A. C. meeting last Saturday. In the 120 yards challenge cup race, he beat R. Powell by two yards in 15 1-5 secs. the time being vouched for by four watch holders. Powell did 15 3-5secs. three years ago, and has been specialising at hurdling of late, Anderson has learnt the straight leg-method introduced by American experts, and on his latest form, he ranks with the best. Later in the afternoon, he confirmed the performance by winning his heat in the handicap. He was set to owe 18 yards and got home in 17 1-5secs quite equal to his 15 1-5 for the "120." As his strained muscle was troubling him, he did not start in the final which Powell (owing 16 yards) won in 17 2-5 secs.

If Anderson were sound, and so able to devote himself to the hurdles, he would have an even money chance at Stockholm, but as he will be compelled to refrain from practice over the hurdles, his prospects are naturally harmed thereby. All the same, Anderson and Powell are two pretty good representatives and the American cracks will not have a walk over this time.

RUNNING.

Matters are not quite so satisfactory in the running line, and D'Arcy is one of our hopes for the Olympic Games sprint, but he could only show 11 secs. for the 100 metres sprint at Nottingham, though the strong wind at his back must have been worth a good deal. Nor was the form of C. N. Seedhouse convincing, when he carried off the London A. C. quarter mile challenge cup. The match registered 50 2-5 secs. at the finish and he does not appear to show the same dash as he displayed earlier in the season.

NEW TENNIS CHAMPION.

E. M. Baerlein, the old Cambridge University crack, made a successful bid for the tennis championship. He felt that he had won the amateur racquets championship long enough and so tried a new field for his ability. The Hon. N. S. Lytton was the holder and as he has been coached by Covey (the new professional world's champion) he was much fancied. Baerlein was superior however, and he returned the holder's American service with ease, frequently killing the ball under the grille and the winning gallery. The challenger proved successful in three straight sets, the scores being 6—3, 6—5 and 6—1 in his favour.

OLYMPIC LAWN TENNIS.

It fell to the lot of England to win the first event of the 1912 Olympic Games, which is encouraging. We are not so strong at lawn tennis—particularly at the covered court game, as some years ago, so that in sharing the honours with France (each winning two events) matters have gone very well. Mrs. Hannam showed fine form, both when winning the ladies singles, and assisting C. P. Dixon to secure the Mixed Doubles. The manner she tired out Miss Castenschiold of Denmark by her aggressive play from the back of the court was a fine exhibition of tactics. Dixon showed up remarkably well, both when beating A. F. Wilding in the semi-final and running up to M. Gobert of France in the final of the singles. The winner could not find his form at the start, but once he commenced to make use of his tremendous service, it was all over.

It was Germot's volleys across the court, which were mainly responsible for he and Gobert securing the Doubles for France. He was unplayable at times, Setterwell and Kempe of Sweden only managing to win the second of the four sets played. This was protracted the home players securing it at 14—12. The Doubles evoked great interest, the King of Sweden, (who presented the prizes, being among the company.

POLO.

Much alarm was felt in polo circles at the announcement that military officers outside London would no louger be allowed to take part in ordinary games played in the capital. It has since transpired that the Army Council was not responsible for the order, and so much opposition has been shown, that it is quite expected some satisfactory understanding will be arrived at shortly. One of the best matches seen lately, was that between Tigers and Salon at Ranelagh. It was not expected that the Duke of Westminster's combination would be defeated, but Tigers pleased their admirers by making an interesting match of it. The Duke of Westminster opened the scoring in the second period, after which the superior ponies of the Eton team commenced to find out the weak spot in the opposing side. Goals by the Duke of Westminster, Lord Rocksavage, C. Nickalls and C. D. Miller gave Eaton a lead of 5 goals to 0 at the end of the fourth period. Mr. Railston hit the first goal for Tigers and Count de Madre scored another, but as Eaton put on three more, the latter finally won by 8 to 2.

BOXING.

Pte. Palmer accomplished the performance of his life at Leicester on Monday, when he outpointed Harry Lewis of America, in a 20 rounds bout. It should, at once, be pointed out that the latter met with an accident some time ago and it may be that he was not at his best. In any case he wants another match, which shows he was not satisfied with his effort. Lewis tried his old trick of leaving his jaw open and then countering on the solar plexus. It nearly ended the affair, Palmer being down for some time. The soldier was not caught again, however, and he scored rapidly. Lewis himself being nearly out in the sixteenth round the Englishman being a good winner on points. This puts Palmer in the running for the middle-weight championship and he is sure to be after Harrison, when the latter has disposed McClory of the Irish Guards.

Another interesting match on the tapis is the coming "go" between J. Summers and A. Evernden. They are to meet at the National Sporting Club for Lord Lonsdale's welter-weight championship belt and the bout ought to be an excellent one.

TURF.

His Majesty witnessed the Kempton Park Jubilee on Saturday, and also had the pleasure of seeing Dorando carry his colours to victory in the Sunningdale Park Plate. This was the first time he has actually seen one of his horses win outright, though he was present, when another of his stable dead-heated for first place earlier in the season. The big race led to the overthrow of the heavy-weight division, neither Hornets Beauty nor Sir Martin gaining a place. The former appears to have been over-rated, though he will no doubt show to better advantage later on. Bachelor's hope is an erractic customer and often shuts up badly when hackled, but he got a commanding lead on Saturday, so that none of his rivals could get near. He is a brother to Bachelors Double, winner of the 1911 Jubilee and he has been leading Sweeper II in trials.

THE DERBY.

Recent events improve the prospects of Sweeper II for the Derby. The chances of Lomond appear to have ended with the poor showing of Mr. Hulton's colt in the Newmarket Stakes on Wednesday. The placed horses, Cylgad, Tagalie and Catmint, now appear likely to offer the chief danger to Sweeper II at Epsom. Cylgad has come on a lot, and may still be improved, whilst Catmint, by Spearmint-Red Lily, is a very big colt and evidently backward, so that much more improvement may be looked for. Cylgad ran the 1 1-4 miles on Wednesday, carrying 126 lbs., in 2 min. 7 1-5 secs., a pretty smart performance

CRICKET.

The Surrey C. C. dinner on Monday brought together a great gathering of famous cricketers. The captains of Australia, South Africa and England all had to make speeches. The first expressed the hope that Australia and South Africa would give England a good game in the Triangular Tests, and Frank Mitchell said he was sure his team would always play a sportsmanlike game, no matter what the result might be. C. B. Fry raised a laugh when he remarked, "No doubt Messrs. Gregory and Mitchell felt confident, yet he hoped that three months hence they would feel one-half as satisfied as he hoped to be."

REMARKABLE BOWLING.

One of the most sensational bowling performances ever seen at Lord's ground was accomplished by S. J. Pegler for South Africa v. the M. C. C. Going on a second time after the tea interval on Tuesday, he sent down 6 overs and 3 balls, off which only 10 runs were scored, whilst he secured 6 wickets. He actually took four wickets in five balls. Relf was caught off the third ball of an over, Thompson was leg before to the next delivery and A. P. Day was bowled off the sixth, whilst J. T. Hearne was caught off the first ball of his next over. Such a performance in a Test might easily enable South Africa to win, though it did not prevent the M. C. C. men inflicting the first defeat of the tour on the visitors. Tarrant played an important part in this, as besides making 104 and 52, he took 6 wickets for 55 runs in the first innings of the South Africans. S. J. Snooke played stylish cricket for his 86, which was the best batting shown for the visitors

A BIG SCORE.

Although the Australians opened their tour with a defeat, they are going well now. They made the Essex bowling look very poor this week, as after S. E. Gregory and E. R. Mayne had put on 134 runs for the first wicket, C. G. Macartney and W. Bardsley added 362 in three hours and a quarter for the third wicket. In 1903. W. I. J. Gunn scored 367 for the third wicket on behalf of Notts and Leicestershire, and though the Colonials just failed to beat this English record, they surpassed the performance of Bardsley and Ransford who put on 355 for the third wicket against Essex, when the Australians were last in England. Macartney was very brilliant and scored his 208 in 3 hours 25 mins. his hits including two 6's. and twenty-six 4's. Bardsley was slower and he had been at the wicket for nearly four hours when he carried out his bat for 184 (innings declared closed) his hits including eighteen 4's. Of course the Essex bowling is not of much account just now, if we except J. W. H. T. Douglas, who met with success in Australia, but after recent happening the Colonials will be well respected.

IN GENERAL.

The English ladies secured the Miller trophy in the International golf tournament with three straight wins, Ireland, 2 wins, Scotland (1) and Wales (0) following.

At the Brooklands track on Saturday, G. E. Stanley covered one kilometre (from a flying start) on a two cylinder motor cycle in 29·65 secs. equal to a speed of 75·45 miles per hour.

M. J. Bajana of India is playing fine cricket for Somerset and looks like being of great service to the western shire.

Although no goals were scored in the find of the Glasgow Charity Cup, Celtic took the the trophy, having scored more corners than Clyde during the match.

As A. E. Wood of England beat the second man by 700 yards, there now appears to be no need to doubt the old Essex Beagle's 1 hour 18 mins. 45 secs. for 15 miles at New York recently.

Mr. Smith J. Darlington and T. Newman of London, are meeting in a level billiard match at the time of writing. They are both youngsters of great promise, the former having a record break to his credit of over 500, whilst Newman improved has record to 408 during the week.

The professional £350 foursome at Haylake, this week, ended in favour of G. Duncan and J. Sherlock who beat J. Braid and C. Roberts by 4 up and 2 to play.

BIG CALCUTTA VENTURE.

Scheme for Residential Quarters.

The new premises of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, which are nearing completion on the site between Hogg Street and Corporation Street, will be the first effort in Calcutta to provide good accommodation on European lines at a moderate rental.

The premises have a frontage of 1,000 feet, and comprise fifty-one shops, the largest of which are 50 feet by 42 feet, and fifty-one self-contained flats. Each flat has a drawing-room, dining-room and two bed-rooms, with two English bath-rooms, cook-house, pantry and entrance hall. A feature of the flats is that no one is overlooked, and the majority of them face the south. There are also eight offices, 80 feet by 44 feet. Exclusive of offices and shops there will be 400 rooms in the building. The building will have its own power station, and electric lifts will be provided. Godowns, servants' quarters, stables, garages and coach-houses have been erected for the convenience of tenants and tennis lawns have been laid out in the compound.

Over 1,000 tons of steelwork have been used in the building. In this case drawings were prepared for every piece by the architect and all the joists were cut to lengths and shipped out from home on the site ready for erection, the work being entrusted to Messrs. the Cargo Fleet Co. of Middlesborough, England. This is the first building in India to have "Kleine" reinforced hollow brick floors and roofs. All the latest sanitary fittings have been ordered from home under the direction and from the drawings of the architect, Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, and this is the case also with the sheets of plate glass for the shop windows. This will be the largest building of its kind in India.

STAMBOUL HOLACAUST.

15,000 PERSONS RENDERED HOMELESS.

Three-quarters of a Mile of Flames.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 4.

A fire broke out in Stamboul at ten o'clock yesterday morning and was still burning at eight last night.

The flames swept a lane three-quarters of a mile long from the Old Seraglio to Agasophia Mosque which escaped without damage.

Several other mosques were badly damaged.

LATER.

Over a thousand houses, four mosques and ten schools have been burned in Stamboul. 15,000 are homeless and several have perished in the flames.

The fire originated in a house which was under construction.

A fire occurred in Pera, later, and twenty houses were destroyed.

High wind and scarcity of water assisted the conflagrations.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

London Negotiations "Proceed Satisfactorily."

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Negotiations in London regarding the Baghdad Railway are proceeding satisfactorily.

The report published on the 2nd of June of the Turkish abandonment of Koweit as the terminus, is denied.

INDIANS IN LONDON.

Sir Arthur Lawley's Advice to Indian Parents.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Sir Arthur Lawley, presiding at the annual meeting of the National Indian Association, said that after close observation in Madras he greatly admired the self-sacrifice practised by parents to send their sons here, but that they often failed to realise the magnitude of the experiment and the factors in the problem.

London was a vortex of temptation. No wonder there were some cases of grievous failure. Parents could not do better than bring their sons into touch and association with thoughtful English people.

In conclusion, he wished the experiment of education here all success as a means of more closely linking East and West.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

Further Outrages Committed by Rebel Negroes.

NEW YORK, JUNE 3.

The Cuban rebels have sacked and burned the town of Samaya. They afterwards retreated to the hills. Negroes attacked a hamlet near San Luis, looting and committing outrages on the inhabitants.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

India's Contribution to its Prosperity.

PARIS, JUNE 4.

At a meeting of the Suez Canal Company, yesterday, it was stated that the receipts for the year were £5,521,528, being an increase of £173,360. This exceeds expectations in view of the reduction of fifty centimes in the tariff. There will be a similar reduction on the 1st of January.

The chief contributors to the increased traffic were India, whose export of grain was unprecedented, the Dutch Indies, Japan and Australasia.

THE "DELHI" WRECK.

Naval Rescuers Rewarded with Medals.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The King has awarded the silver medal for saving life to Rear-Admiral Cradock and seven naval officers, and the bronze medal to three officers and fifty-three bluejackets in connection with the wreck of the "Delhi."

BRITISH MINISTERS' TOUR.

BIZERTA, JUNE 3.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill have arrived. They received a cordial welcome. A visit was made to the dockyard this afternoon, while to-night a banquet will be given on board the Admiralty yacht "Enchantress."

BIZERTA, JUNE 4.

Messrs. Asquith and Churchill left for Gibraltar last evening.

SITUATION IN FEZ.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

General L'Yautey, owing to the friendliness of the inhabitants of Fez, has remitted the war contribution levied on the town. This action has caused intense satisfaction.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

VERSEILLES, JUNE 3.

Queen Wilhelmina to-day attended the manœuvres. Her Majesty was entertained at lunch by President Fallieres at the Chateau.

In the evening the Queen and Prince Consort left for Home. They received a most cordial send-off.

The Judicial Commissioner in Sind has under contemplation a scheme for restricting the conduct of certain classes of civil cases in his court to those members of the legal profession who possess the qualification of having been called to the bar. The scheme will probably follow the practice in vogue in the Bombay High Court.

THE BROKEN STRIKE.

Men "Stampeding" Back to their Work.

INDIAN MAILS ARRANGED FOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 3

None of the bar gold available on the market to-day was bought for Bombay as, owing to the strike, no P. and O. boat will leave for Bombay this week. A trifle, however, will be sent to Calcutta overland.

A dock manager, to-day, described the men as "stampeding back to work."

The Port of London Authority has already secured thousands of men. One company wanted 280, and received 1,500 applications. The masters met and considered their reply to the conciliation proposal.

It is officially announced that the Port of London Authority secured 5,500 men this morning, and that 2,000 have been taken on permanently.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

It is stated that the shipowners, at a meeting with Cabinet Ministers yesterday, showed firm resistance to compulsory arbitration, but discussed the possibility of federating the employers to secure uniform conditions of employment.

Several papers publish editorial articles rejoicing at the apparent collapse of the movement, which is the first of the recent great strikes, which has not achieved a speedy victory.

They declare that the leaders overshot the mark by dragging into the lightermen's quarrel thousands of dock labourers and carmen, whose hearts were never in the dispute. Meanwhile, a manifesto issued by the Strike Committee describes the representatives of the Port of London Authority as "clumsy liars," with reference to the number of men, who have resumed. The manifesto asserts that a few more than one thousand are black-legging in the docks and that they were imported, whereas the strikers have increased in numbers.

LATER.

The Port of London Authority is besieged by men willing to work, but the stevedores remain firm: consequently work is confined to the unloading and handling of goods on the quays.

The strike leaders conferred with the Government at the Home Office to-day, after which a meeting took place between the Government and the masters.

THE INDIAN MAILS.

"CALEDONIA" TO TURN ROUND FROM PORT SAID.

On making an inquiry at the P. and O. Company's offices in Bombay, our representative ascertained that the P. and O. steamer "Egypt," was scheduled to leave Tilbury on Friday next (June 7th), but as her cargo has not yet been discharged she will not be able to sail on that day.

The Hon. Mr. W. C. Symes, Superintendent of the P. and O. Company in Bombay, informed our representative that the "Caledonia" was at Port Said and it was intended to turn her round to Marseilles. At that port she will pick up the mails and passengers which should have come forward by the "Egypt."

Those passengers, who had booked direct from London by the "Egypt" may, if they choose, join the "Caledonia" at Marseilles, if they agree to go there by rail.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Protective Legislation against "Trust" Ships.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 4.

The House of Representatives has passed a Bill to protect American shipping against the alleged foreign shipping trust. The Bill prohibits, under a penalty of £5,000, the use of American ports to foreign vessels whose owners have violated the Sherman anti-trust law. It also authorises the cancellation of mail contracts and the refusal of clearance papers.

THE DERBY.

Betting on the Eve of the Race.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The following are further quotations for the Derby:—

25 to 1 against Lorenzo,
40 to 1 against Balblair.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The latest Derby betting is:—

5 to 2 against	Sweeper II.
7 to 1 against	White Star.
100 to 12 against	Tagalie.
10 to 1 against	Jaeger.
100 to 9 against	Mordred.
100 to 7 against	Jingling Geordie.
20 to 1 against	Javelin, and
25 to 1 against	Lorenzo.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The following are the probable starters in the Derby with jockeys:—

Absolute	Earl.
Aleppo	Clark.
Chill October	A Templeman.
Catmint	William Griggs.
Cylba	F. Templeman.
Farman	R. Okaby.
Hall Cross	Saxby.
Jaeger	Walter Griggs.
Javelin	Higgs.
Jingling Geordie	F. Wooton.
Kosciusko	Winter
Lorenzo	O'Neil.
Mordred	Wheatley.
Orchestrion	Henry.
Pintadean	H. Jones.
Royal Mail	Hewitt.
Sweeper II.	Maher.
Quantock	Watts
Signorinella	Bullock.
Tagalie	J. Reiff.
Thrace	Bellhouse.
White Star	Stern.
Wisemac	Trigg
Haddon	Broadwood.

BOXING.

Driscoll Defeats Frenchman in the Featherweights.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

At the National Sporting Club last night, in the contest for the world's featherweight championship, and a purse of £1,200, Jim Driscoll knocked out the Frenchman, Poesy, in the twelfth round.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Alarming Report Regarding her Health.

SUSPECTED APPENDICITIS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MONTREAL, JUNE 4.

Surgeon Garrow, with nurses, left by special train at 9-45 last night to operate on the Duchess of Connaught.

It is reported that the Duchess is suffering from appendicitis.

QUEBEC, JUNE 4.

The Duchess of Connaught's condition has improved and it is now stated that an operation may not be necessary.

THE DUTCH ELECTIONS.

Industrialists Resent Catholic Victory.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 4.

The elections for the Chamber have resulted in a victory for the Government. All the Ministers have been re-elected. The Catholic majority over the united opposition is sixteen as compared with six in the last Parliament.

Workmen in the industrial districts have struck as a protest against the Clerical victory. Rioting has occurred at Liege where gendarmes fired on the rioters, killing three and wounding fifteen.

FRONTIER INCIDENT.

Turkey Explains Conflict near Urumiah.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The official Turkish advices explain the conflict on the Turco-Persian frontier in the following manner: A Turkish detachment was sent against brigands who were raiding Turkish territory. It is possible that the detachment in the heat of the conflict entered Persian territory, but in any case the detachment will be recalled and there is no intention to occupy Kotour.

[Reuter cabled on May 30th that a serious conflict had occurred on the Turco-Persian frontier. Four hundred Turkish horsemen invaded the Persian territory at Kotour, near Urumiah, and encountered Persians. A number were killed, and prisoners were taken on both sides.]

AMATEUR GOLF.

Singapore Man's Success in the Championship.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The amateur golf championship has opened at Westward Ho. The second round was productive of a surprising result, Mr. Robert Harris, of Acton, who was regarded as a likely finalist, being defeated by Mr. Crabb Watt, of Singapore, by six up and four to play.

THE "OCEANA."

LONDON, JUNE 3.

A fresh contract has been secured for the recovery of the ivory which went down with the "Oceana." Five bundles have already been recovered. A bale of cotton was also recovered to-day.

A DIPLOMATIC CHANGE.

VIENNA, JUNE 4.

Count Hugo Logothetti has been appointed Minister to Persia.

OBITUARY.

Former Bishop of Norwich Dead.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The death is announced of Bishop Sheepshanks.

[The Right Rev. John Sheepshanks, D. D., was Bishop of Norwich from 1893 to 1909. He was born in 1834, and in 1870 he married Margaret, daughter of Dr. W. Ryott. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge and became Rector of New Westminster and Chaplain to the Bishop of Columbia from 1859 to 1867. He was Vicar of Bilton, York, from 1868 to 1873 and Vicar of St. Margaret of Anfield, Walton-on-the Hill, Liverpool, from 1873 to 1893. Among the works published by him are, "Confirmation and Unction of the Sick", "Eucharist and Confession," "My Life in Mongolia and Siberia," and "The Pastor in his Parish."

Dr. Sheepshanks was a moderate High Churchman, and it was fairly well-known that the relations between St. Margarets and Dr. Ryle, who was then Bishop of Liverpool, were not as smooth as they might have been, and Dr. Sheepshanks' preferment to Norwich was received with much satisfaction by Churchmen of the more definite type throughout the county.]

THE NEW CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

Colonel Cole, Director of temporary work at Delhi, will leave Simla towards the close of this week. He has been busy in discussing and interviewing the officials and subordinates to settle their requirements and the best economical method of meeting them. It is quite probable that there may be minor modifications in the scheme which was settled last month.

RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The appointment of a Railway Accountant-General, which was treated as a temporary measure, has proved a success, and it is understood that steps are being taken to make this appointment permanent.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 4.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Adamson and party have returned from Maymyo.

A Darjeeling message states that Messrs. Surendranath Banerjee and Bhupendranath Basu will dine at Government House to-day.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebrations Throughout the Empire.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S WISHES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Their Majesties spent the King's birthday quietly at Buckingham Palace where the staff of telegraphists was increased to deal with the mass of worldwide congratulations.

Celebrations were general throughout the Empire.

President Taft wired his wishes for the personal health and happiness of His Majesty, and for the continued prosperity of the Empire over which he reigns.

THE MAZAGON INSTITUTE.

The Mazagon Institute celebrated His Majesty the King-Emperor's brithday by a social gathering.

A large portrait was exposed in a conspicuous place in the hall which was tastefully decorated with buntings and festoons. Before the dance started the president of the Institute Dr. O. M. Villa-Flor Pinto gave the toast of H. M. the King-Emperor.

The following telegram was sent to. H. E. the Governor of Bombay:—Members, Mazagon Institute, assembled in social gathering, tender loyal congratulations on His Majesty King-Emperor's brithday.

LOYAL MOSLEM ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Loyal Moslem Association of Bombay, on June 3rd, the anniversary of the birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor George V, a meeting was held which was largely attended by Mahomedans, including the mashaekh's or religious men, when a special prayer was offered for the King's long life and prosperity.

THE GREMIO PORTUGUEZ.

The Gremio Portuguez held a social gathering in honour of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor which was largely attended.

The president proposed the loyal toast and in the course of an appropriate speech, punctuated by constant applause, referred to the blessings of the British Raj and the love of justice and fair play innate in the great English race. Providence, he added, had placed the destinies of the Indian Empire in the hands of Great Britain which had discharged its sacred trust in a manner that evoked the admiration of the world, and the present peace the country enjoyed and the great advance it was making in all branches of science and industry were the handiwork of British administration.

The following telegram was unanimously voted to be sent:—To the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, at Mahableshwar.—"Gremio Portuguez of Bombay assembled in celebration birthday of King-Emperor George V enthusiastically and humbly beg His Excellency to convey to His Imperial Majesty their hearty and most respectful congratulations and the expression of unfinishing regard and gratitude of the Portuguese in British India who pray for His Majesty's long reign blessed with continued peace and prosperity."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

On the King-Emperor's Birthday Khan Sahib Moulvi Abdul Cadir Baakza invited the Mohomedans of Surat to his residence and held a successful gathering. A good number attended.

K. S. M. Abdul Cadir delivered a speech discribing the benefits and religious rights of the rayat unfier the rule of the British Government. He proposed that congratulatory telegrams should be sent to H. E. the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

LUNAWADA.

The birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor, George V was observed as a public holiday. A Durbar was held and prayers were offered in the temple of Shri Ambikaji under the lead of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb and the princes.

BHOWNAGAR.

The anniversary of the birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King and Emperor was loyally observed here. A salute of 31 guns was fired early in the morning from the saluting battery whilst a parade was held at which all the officers and the Maharaja were present. After the parade was over cheers were raised for His Majesty the King. There were illuminations in the Nilambaugh at night.

THE PUNJAB.

The King's brithday was celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout the Punjab, special prayer meetings being held by the different communities in every town. Impressive durbars and feeding of the poor were held in Native States.

KARACHI.

The usual birthday dinner was held in Government House last night, after which the Commissioner in Sind and Mrs. Younghusband held a reception at which the Commissioner distributed durbar honours to those recipients, resident in Sind, who were not present at Delhi.

PROTECTION OF GIRLS.

New Bills for the Imperial Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

A good deal of interest attaches to the several non-official Bills dealing with problems of social reform, which Messrs. Madholkar, Dadabhoy and others, propose to bring forward before the Imperial Legislative Council.

It is believed that the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy's Bill for the protection of women and girls incorporates among other important provisions the raising of the age of consent to 16 years, as against strangers. Mr. Dadabhoy has been quick to perceive that the state of things that now exists can only be remedied by raising the age so as to give protection to girls between 12 and 16 years, provided such change does not affect the question of marriage. The Bill does not affect the present exception to Section 375 of the Penal Code, protecting the rights of husbands over 12 years of age. This important resolution is expected to ensure the support of orthodox Indian opinion in the country. It is understood that Government have received a few opinions adverse to such a change, but there is a vast majority in its favour. The Bill will be placed before the Imperial Council in September.

It is understood that the Hon. R. M. Mudholkar was approached several months ago on behalf of an influential and representative section of the people of Bombay and Southern India with a request to undertake the preparation and introduction into the Imperial Legislative Council of a bill to suppress the evil practice of dedicating minor girls as "Devadasis" and "Muralis" in temples, and otherwise to protect minor girls from being dragged into a miserable fand degraded life. It is understood that Mr. Mudholkar has been busy in preparing the bill, and possibly the draft will be ready before long, if it is not already before the Government of India.

VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 4.

The programme of the Viceroy's autumn tour is not yet definitely settled. He will probably visit Bikanir in November.

Among the Chiefs likely to visit Simla this summer is the Maharao of Kotah.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE.

Indian Chambers' Opinions as to its Location.

BOMBAY DECLARES FOR DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

Correspondence between the Government of India and the Chambers of Commerce on the question of the future location of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency has been published this evening.

The opinion of the Bengal Chamber, which favour no change in the existing location of the Head Commissioner has already appeared in the press.

The Secretary to the Burma Chamber of Commerce writes:—"In the opinion of the Committee of this Chamber, the office should be located either in Bombay or Calcutta, but they consider Calcutta the most suitable."

Both Karachi and Madras favour Delhi.

The Bombay Chamber also urge Delhi and in course of an exhaustive letter the Secretary writes:—"My Committee have considered very carefully the relative positions of the two largest ports, Calcutta and Bombay. These may be summarised as shewn below:—Calcutta is (1) the seaport for a thickly populated area, doing an immense trade and using a large amount of currency; (2) a market whose crops first mature after the rains and give the first stimulus to the money market; (3) a market exporting large crops which, however, in some important instances, are not subject to international causes affecting prices in the same way as cotton and seeds in Bombay and wheat in Karachi; (4) a very large import market; (5) a market which first feels the influence, financially, of the Burma rice crop.

Bombay on the other hand is: (1) the market for the precious metals; (2) the largest market for Government paper; (3) the place where a free mint for gold is likely to be established; (4) the market doing by far the largest trade with silver-using countries; (5) a market having valuable crops for export which other countries also export, the prices for which are ruled therefore by international causes; (6) a large importing market.

A closer examination of these points shows that the markets which exercise a predominating influence upon the currency policy of the Government of India are those for cotton, wheat, seeds and jute because they are liable to great fluctuations in quantities and values. Rice, tea, hides and skins are of less importance because the total value of each does not fluctuate so largely. Bombay is more interested than Calcutta in cotton, wheat and seeds, and better information could undoubtedly be obtained in Bombay regarding the market for these articles, the balance of trade depends, however, on the imports as well as exports and so far as imports are concerned Calcutta is the larger market. It appears, however, to my Committee that the Head Commissioner will also need to be in close touch with the markets in Europe and America if he is to form reasonably correct estimates of the probable requirements of Indian produce in Europe, and elsewhere, and of the quantities and values of manufactured and other goods likely to come to this country. Besides having a complete and efficient bureau in India for supplying information regarding maturing crops and the money likely to be required to move them, the time when such crops will be ready to be marked, prospective imports and so forth, he will need to be in frequent communication with London or some other suitable centre or centres.

Comprehensive information from many sources will certainly be necessary if the Head Commissioner is to advise the Government on the several points referred to in paragraph 2 of your letter now under consideration. This being so, my Committee, after full consideration of the different interests involved, are of opinion that the location of the office should be for the present, at any rate, in Delhi as having a balance of advantages, or with the Government of India. It seems to them that time alone will show what locality is best suited for the purpose, but for the present Delhi will be not only a neutral centre, but the a convenient place from which the Head Commissioner could visit the different trading centres and producing districts in India.

THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, replying to the Government of India, regarding the transfer of the Commerce Department from Calcutta, point out that for nine months in the year the Department will be cut off from commercial centres, and this serious defect will not be remedied by a yearly stay of three or four weeks in Calcutta and Bombay. The presence of the Director of Commercial Intelligence will not meet commercial needs since he has no executive power and merely collects trade statistics. The former office of Director-General of Statistics should be re-established at Calcutta. The Chamber is astonished that the future of Posts and Telegraphs should have been settled without reference to the commercial public and urges that the telegraph officer, corresponding to the Postmaster-General, should be stationed in Calcutta. The Geological Survey should remain where it is, but the Chamber has no particular views regarding the Patent Office. The Chamber fully recognise the difficulty of the situation, but hopes a more satisfactory solution to the Commerce Department problem will be found than the present one.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Two Lakh Grant to Byculla Institute.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

It is understood that the Government of India has placed a grant of two lakhs at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for the Victoria Technical Institute.

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

Since the presentation of the report of Sir John Miller's committee over three years ago, the question of the revision of the Warrant of Precedence has been engaging the attention of the Government of India. This matter was, however, kept in abeyance last year, owing to the Royal visit, and it has now again been taken up. It is expected that final recommendation of the Government of India will be sent Home during this summer for the gracious approval of the King-Emperor.

BIG FALL IN OPIUM PRICES.

Loss of Five Crores Entailed on Shippers.

POSSIBLE EFFECT IN CHINA.

News received in Bombay yesterday afternoon was to the effect that at the Calcutta opium sales prices were lower by Rs. 1,700 per chest than they were last month, involving the shippers in a loss of five crores of rupees.

A leading opium merchant in Bombay remarked that this drop—heavy as it had been—had been entirely expected. It had for a long time appeared unavoidable on account of the weakness of the British Government whose inaction had permitted a situation in which it was impossible to deliver opium in China. Stocks were thus left on the hands of the merchants, and being unsaleable must deteriorate in value. It was incorrect to take the view that the merchants were now merely losing the handsome profits, which had been gained by earlier deals. They had made profits, it was true, on earlier deals, but they had been buying new and larger stocks at constantly increasing prices, and their last purchases, for which the highest prices had been paid, and which absorbed all their former profits, were now thrown back on their hands. Thus the opium windfalls, by which the Government had benefited so much, had come out of the pockets of the opium merchants.

This fall, he went on, big though it was might be the precursor of further falls in price. This one alone was enough to demoralise the Chinese market, to such an extent as to create a financial crisis in China, where strong fears of a greater fall were sure to be aroused.

ANOTHER VIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

There has been no great development in the opium situation except that the Government of India have received reports from several opium merchants in Singapore and Calcutta urging the Government not to suspend their sales.

The suspension of the sales, they allege, will affect the opium trade with Singapore and other adjoining countries.

THE ACTUAL FIGURES.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

There was a great drop in the prices realised at the opium sale to-day. For 810 chests of Behar opium Rs. 33,17,975 was paid last month, an average of Rs. 4,096 per chest, while to-day Rs. 24,11,550 only was paid for the same number of chests, the average price being Rs. 2,977 per chest. Benares opium also showed a decrease, the average price to-day being Rs. 2,315 per chest for 960 chests, the same quantity as was offered last month when the total amount realised was Rs. 2,74,100, five lakhs better than to-day.

To-day's proceeds were Rs. 46,34,175 against Rs. 60,59,175 last month.

HOW THE CHINA TRADE IS RUINED.

According to enquiries made in Calcutta by a representative of the "Englishman" in connection with the opium question, it would appear that one of the principal grievances of local merchants is the large amount of smuggling that goes on.

As a result, a number of prominent opium exporters in Calcutta have made a strong representation to the Government of India, and it was clearly pointed out that the smuggling of cheap opium into the interior of China through foreign ports was of common occurrence and that great harm was being done to legitimate trade. It will be remembered that in order to counteract the smuggling the Government decided that only a certain quantity of certified opium was to be exported to China. This has been observed by legitimate dealers, but considerable quantities of uncertified opium seem nevertheless to have found their way into China via other ports. On April 4, May 20, and May 21st altogether 400 chests were shipped to Macao, and news received from Hong-Kong, dated April 26, indicates that there has been some smuggling from Macao.

There can be no doubt that uncertified smuggled opium has entered into active competition with the certified drug, which is proved by the abnormally small deliveries of the latter in Hong-Kong, and unless some action is taken to suppress the illegal trade, the legal trade in certified opium will be very seriously and adversely affected.

All that the dealers of opium in India seek to obtain from Government is the protection of their interests, for conforming, as they do, to the laws relating to the export of "certified" opium, it falls rather heavily on them that the "uncertified" article should take precedence in the principal marts to which they export the drug.

The Calcutta dealers in presenting their case to Government state that they are fully aware that Government do not see their away to reduce the quantity of uncertified opium to be offered for sale at the remaining auctions of the current year, but they pressed on Government the desirability of offering smaller quantities of the uncertified drug at next year's auctions. This would help to raise prices and make them more close by approximation to the price of certified opium. This action would undoubtedly check smuggling owing to the margin of profits between certified and uncertified opium. It may be mentioned that a chest of opium is believed to contain 1 maund, 18 seers and 12 chittaks of pure opium, besides 9 seers and 6 chittaks used for pasting the leaves of the shell.

The main grievances of Calcutta dealers are:—

(1) The unlimited smuggling of opium into China through foreign ports.

(2) The growth of opium in China.

(3) The harassing of dealers by placing restrictions on the sale of opium in the provinces. Complaints in this connection have been made to the British Minister at Peking with no effective results.

AN ARRESTED SHIP.

Owners Sue European Firm for Rs. 5,85,000.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

At the High Court, to-day, a suit was filed on behalf of the Madras Steam Navigation Company against the Shalimar Works, Limited, claiming damages of Rs. 5,85,000 for alleged illegal arrest of s.s. "Clan Makintosh." The vessel was arrested on the 4th of June, 1910, on the river Hooghly under the Admiralty jurisdiction of the High Court. The admiralty suit was dismissed on the 29th of January, 1912, and the vessel was in the custody of the court till the disposal of the suit. The plaintiffs sue the defendants for the recovery of loss and damage sustained by them for the arrest and detention of the vessel.

BURMA RAILWAY BREACHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 4.

The railway line between the Netyeken and Chaungu stations on the Sagaing-Alon branch has been breached in several places. The small breaches are expected to be repaired to-day, but one of the larger breaches will take time and is not expected to be ready for running trains over for about three days. Meantime, the transhipment of mails will be necessary. The cause of the breach is probably due to floods, but it is not definitely stated so in the official reports.

TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.

THE HUMAN ATMOSPHERE.

Investigation by Scientific and Thoughtful People.

THERE has been recently quite a little sensation created in scientific circles by the announcement, made by a British medical man, that he had succeeded in making what he termed the "human atmosphere" visible to physical sight. The "human atmosphere," which provides Dr. J. Kilner with a title for his book, is understood to consist of a sort of subtle emanation, of a faintly luminous character, which it is claimed appears to surround every human being for a distance of several inches from the surface of the body. Dr. Kilner claims that by means of suitably adjusted conditions of lighting, and by interposing screens coloured with certain chemical dyes, he and his associates are able to perceive this "atmosphere," or "aura" as it is sometimes called, and to utilise such observations for purposes of medical diagnosis, etc. Thus, it is said, that the aura of a person in a state of disease can readily be distinguished from the aura of a person in health; and, further, that marked changes in the texture, outline and extent of the aura occur in the proximity of any given part of the body which may be in a state of disease. If Dr. Kilner's claims can be substantiated, and confirmed by other investigators, as personally we believe can be done, there is no doubt that the discovery or shall we say the re-discovery, of these phenomena is one of prime importance, and likely to be of considerable scientific value, as well as of no little human interest to both the scientific and non-scientific world. For one class of Dr. Kilner's observations appear to reveal the fact that there is a direct and distinct connection between the aura and the mental or emotional activities of the subject or patient under examination; that the aura may be enlarged or contracted at will by concentration of the mind upon any given portion of the body; that it changes under stress of strong feeling or emotion; and so on. If such is the case, it is easy to see that these discoveries may have far-reaching consequences and open up to us important fields of knowledge where as yet we know little of definite value; for we are here encroaching upon that obscure realm of science which deals with what may be described in general terms as the connection between mind and matter.

Quite apart from the evidence adduced by Dr. Kilner to support his claims, evidence which must, of course, be carefully examined on its merits in the same scientific spirit as that in which we are accustomed to examine other investigations, it is, we believe, quite worth while to consider the *a priori* probabilities of there being such a phenomienon in nature as the human aura from the point of view of history, and of common personal experience; and although it may perhaps be maintained that perfectly conclusive proofs can scarcely be secured along these lines, yet we may at least be able to obtain a degree of probability within measurable distance of certainty, and thus to prepare our minds for the completion of the proof along the lines of modern research.

It is a fact, which surely is not without significance, that beliefs in there being some kind of a luminous mist, atmosphere, aura, halo, call it what you will, surrounding the human form, especially in the proximity of the head, have been entertained by almost every race, in every portion of the globe, and in all ages, right up to the present time. Thus, to give a few illustrations only, 300 years ago this phenomenon was spoken of by Paracelsus, who termed it the "astral light." The alchemists of the middle ages, who by the way have been a good deal more maligned than they probably deserved to, have constantly referred to the aura, calling it not inappropriately the "sphere of influence" of a person. In the religious and secular art of many nations, the aura is constantly found represented. We are all, of course, familiar with the "halos" surrounding the heads of the Christ and of Christian saints; the early Christians in fact had a distinct phraseology of their own when speaking of the aura, terming the "nimbus" the luminous disc surrounding the head, the "aureola" that which envelopes the body, and the "glory" the combination of the two. Similar representations are to be found in the arts of India, Egypt, Greece, Rome, and even Yucatan and Peru. Thus an aura is shewn accompanying representations of Trajan on the Arch of Constantine, and of Antoninus Pius on the reverse of a medal. In India, the aura is frequently found associated with gods, and on some coins of Indian kings, e. g. Kanishka, Huvishka, and Vasudeva. One writer mentions that in the Ellora Caves "can to this day be seen the figure of Indranee, the wife of Indra, sitting with her infant Sun-god in her arms, and elsewhere there exists a picture of Krishna, nursed by Devaki, the heads of all the personages mentioned being in both cases represented as surrounded with a golden halo." Surgeon-Major Waddell also mentions a halo or nimbus round the heads of gods in Tibet.

We are well aware, of course, that it is the fashion nowadays, or at any rate that it was the fashion until fairly recently, to attribute beliefs such as the above, however widely spread, to superstition and imagination; but is this position strictly scientific or reasonable? The fact that practically identical beliefs are found scattered all over the world and in all ages, amongst both primitive and cultured peoples, surely indicates that there is a probability of a substratum of truth upon which these beliefs are based. It is scarcely reasonable to assume that superstition pure and simple should give rise to the same belief amongst surroundings so widely different, but rather is it more plausible to assume that the beliefs spring from a common origin, that origin being a genuine natural phenomenon, observed from time to time, though probably far from being completely understood by the observers.

We have in addition further evidence from other sources as to the reality of the human aura. Thus it was found by Baron Reichenbach in his interesting researches that the sensitives he employed could see what resembled a faint bluish light emanating from the tips of the fingers of a mesmeric or magnetic operator, as well as from ordinary magnets, and from metallic wires connected to plates exposed to direct sunlight. In more modern times we have again a considerable volume of evidence furnished by clairvoyants as to colours being visible to their sight surrounding the human figure and head. The day has gone by when these statements of clairvoyants can be lightly pooh-poohed, ignored, and thrust aside as due to hysteria, imaginings, or subjective hallucination, because both of the volume of evidence available from large numbers of those possessing super-normal vision, and of the general respectability and reliability of at any rate some of the clairvoyant investigators. We happen personally to be sufficiently fortunate to have met quite a number of people, possessing to a greater or less degree, clairvoyant faculty, and, knowing the individuals as we do, in many cases as personal friends, it is quite impossible, as it would be hopelessly unscientific, to entertain the hallucination hypothesis; none of the symptoms of hallucination, familiar to students of psycho-

logy, are present, the subjects being in every respect as sane and possessing as much commonsense as any other ordinary individuals. And after all, why should we expect or want to find hallucination and hysteria in the investigation of these psychic phenomena? There is no "a priori" reason of which we are aware why the aura should not be a scientific possibility even if it may not be said that there are certain quite plausible reasons why such a phenomenon should be actually expected to exist. The recent discoveries in the realm of radio-activity have opened out to us a whole world of rays, radiations, emanations, and so on and it does not seem at all improbable that a highly complex organism such as is the human body should generate and diffuse some kind of radio emanations which could be detected either by a form of sight somewhat more delicate than that possessed by the average individual of to-day, or by means of coloured screens and suitable lighting, such as are employed by Dr. Kilner and his collaborators.

There is a work on this subject of no small interest to the student, by one who claims to be a somewhat highly trained clairvoyant investigator; the book is called, "Man Visible and Invisible," the author being C. W. Leadbeater, and it contains a number of plates coloured by a special process, which profess to represent the human aura as it appears to clairvoyant vision under various conditions. The author claims that he has been able to definitely associate certain specific colours with certain thoughts or emotions. Thus the emotion of anger is invariably found to be accompanied by the colour scarlet; hence probably our expression "seeing red"; affection is found to be indicated by rose pink; religious devotion by blue; intellectual activity shows itself by yellow; pride by orange; selfishness by brown; jealousy by greenish yellow; malice by black; high spirituality by violet; and so on. Clairvoyants assert that it is a wonderful sight to see the aura flashing with corruscations of these brilliant colours as the thoughts and emotions of the person under observation change and fluctuate from one kind to another.

Many people, probably most, must have noticed that occasionally they feel a distinct influence in the proximity of certain individuals, sometimes a pleasant influence, and sometimes the reverse. This is probably due to the emanations of the other person's aura impinging upon our own aura, and their rate of vibration shall we say, being in tune or out of tune with our own rate; hence, perhaps, one reason why we instinctively like some people when we first meet them, and dislike others. The whole subject is full of interest and well worthy of being followed up seriously. It probably has before it considerable value in the realm of physiology and medicine, in the study of vital phenomena, in psychology, and possibly in the education of children, and it is one of the signs of the times that such a subject as this is more and more being taken up and investigated by scientific and thoughtful people.

A. E. P.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Famine and its Prevention.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may be recognized that famine is a perennial affair in this country in one part of it or another. And the dependence upon charity for help for the distressed and the dying both among human beings the cattle is as perennial. We have had long varied experiences of charity aids. This year the pinch of famine has been sharp enough and has wrought havoc and irretrievable loss in life, human and cattle. The same old charity was resorted to. But surely such help has not gone and could not go beyond the saving of life for the time being whilst the distressful influence and long lasting evil consequences for those saved will run their due course and overpower them at the very first next rise in prices of necessary food.

An attempt is to be made of the same sort and in the same direction. What is really wanted is that the cause or causes be found out of the perennially bad condition of the ryots that they cannot weather even a single bad season, and those causes must be effectually removed. The semblance of a cause that used to be trotted out for the occurrence of a famine, viz., want of rains has long been discredited. Want of rain in one province or another would mean want of production of grain food in that district or province, but surely other provinces can very well and easily supply that deficit if the necessarily higher prices are paid for it. It has been proved satisfactorily that there has not been dearth of grain food in the country, but that there has been a dearth of money to pay for it. To find out and remove the cause or cause of famines is real charity of a substantial and enduring nature. I implore those who have really tender hearts and genuine feelings for the famine-stricken, seriously to take up at once the latter work. As the first step of importance, of the many changes made in the agricultural laws during the last 40 or 50 years—a period during which famines have been frequent, severe and ruinous—attention must be drawn to the agricultural laws generally, also to the whole administration from its beginning of the Famine Insurance Funds initiated as License Tax and subsequently converted into Income Tax. And I need scarcely mention that this is essentially the work of lawyers, independent agriculturists, independent citizens, and those who have knowledge of the agricultural conditions. If the work respectfully suggested above be done the way would be clear to discover the ways and means and employing them for both the prevention and the removal of the causes of famines.—Yours &c.,

SHAPURJEE SORABJEE MISTRY.

June 3.

Wanted a Ten-Rupee Sovereign.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is reported in the papers now and then that the Government of India is going to arrange to coin gold in India. I fear this may be on the basis of a sovereign equal to Rs. 15. A sovereign is worth twenty shillings, and some years back, it was worth Rs. 10 for many years in India, instead of Rs. 15 as it is now, a shilling containing then nearly as now as much fine silver as a half rupee does.

On enquiry I learn:—

	Weight	Fine Silver.
Half rupee	90 grs.	82·50 grs.
Shilling	87·272 grs.	80·72 grs.

that half a rupee contains 1·78 grs. of fine silver more than a shilling does. Twenty half rupees therefore contain 1·78 by 20=35·6 grs. of fine silver more than 30 shillings; that is to say ten rupees contain all the fine silver in 20 shillings + 5 1-4d. Then why compel poor India to pay Rs. 15 for a sovereign, its real price being Rs. 10 less 5 1-4d. or say roughly Rs. 10 its original value. Is it not just to save India from the terrible loss in exchange amounting to crores of rupees every year? This can be done by India's withdrawing gold from circulation for a few months, and coining after due notice, its own sovereign or a gold coin called "George" every way equal a sovereign worth twenty shillings, but ten rupees instead of Rs. 15 as at present, and in that time, exchange will slowly raise a rupee to 24 pence or two shillings as it once did from 10d. or 11d. to 16 pence.

Many of the things exported and imported by India, will then be much cheaper, for a rupee will then have a purchasing and selling capability of 24d. instead of 16d., and the dearness brought on by fixing one rupee equal to 16d. will gradually die out, and many things will be almost at their usual prices. No doubt by coining gold in this way there will be a loss for a time in the beginning, but India Government can very easily meet the same from the Gold Reserve and from the profit left by the introduction of the one anna coin. If this opportunity is missed, and gold is once coined in India on the basis of a sovereign equal to Rs. 15, poor unfortunate India will unnecessarily remain a loser of crores of rupees every year, for many more years to come.—Yours etc.,

A. S. M.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

TROUBLED TIBET.

Chinese Challenge Tibetans to Pitched Battle.

PEACE PROPOSALS REJECTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

The Chinese special correspondent of the *Statesman*, at Kalimpong, says:—

A Gyantse letter stated that the majority of the Chinese in Lhasa refuse to entertain any proposal for peace and challenged the Tibetans to a pitched battle on the 31st of last month. The priest warriors of the Sera Monastery undertook to fight, and the Vambas to cut off the water-supply. Pro-Chinese Tibetan dignitaries, and their adherents, have resolved to encourage the fight, for they argue if the Chinese yield to the Tibetans' demands their fate would be sealed.

A private letter from Pekin says the President has decided, on the advice of the Tibetan lamas in Pekin, to send a delegation with important missives to the Dalai Lama.

The same correspondent says that Chinese troops have been impeded by snow and sleet storms between the Lhari and Watsee passes, and the Chinese are suffering from snow blindness.

FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

A Press Communique states—"Since 1907 service and ordinary postage stamps in India have precisely the same franking power so that there is no longer any reason why facilities should be denied to stamp collectors for purchasing the former. As, however, the Post Office does not sell service stamps the Government have arranged for these being made available at the office of the Controller of Stamps, Calcutta, on the following conditions:—

(A) The smallest amount which will be sold will be Rs. 25 worth.

(B) An extra charge of two annas in the rupee, calculated on the face value, will be made to cover incidental expenses in the Controller's, e. g., postage, packing, establishment charges, etc.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 4.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* reports a railway accident about mid-day on Monday at Kamoke station, about thirty miles from Lahore. A luggage train was passing through the station when a bogie waggon and truck jumped the rails at the facing points and was derailed, breaking the points and blocking the line for some hours. The Bombay and Calcutta mails were delayed.

DURBAR AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, JUNE 4.

The fourth annual district durbar for Sholapur was held by the Collector, Mr. Hatch, in his office at 3 p.m., yesterday. Among those invited to attend were the Assistant Collector, the district Deputy Collector, the Executive Engineer, all the Mamlatdars in the district, the presidents of the municipalities of Sholapur, Barsi and Pandharpur, Mr. Hichie, Agent, Barsi Light Railway, Mr. Goldney, District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Ry., and about thirty other durbarees from all the talukas.

KIRKEE BATHING FATALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 4.

Another drowning fatality in the river at Kirkee was reported on Saturday. It appears that Corporal Short, of the 81st Battery, R.F.A. with four companions, went to the river to bathe. Short, who could not swim, is said to have got out of his depth, while his friends were some distance away, and sank before assistance could be rendered. His body was recovered on Sunday morning and buried the same evening.

THE KHOST FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 4.

There is a suspension of hostilities on the Khost frontier. Various mullahs are said to be exercising their influence to induce the Mangals and Jadrans to make their submission to the Amir.

THE IMPERIAL CUSTOMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 4.

Mr. Punnett, Chief Collector of Customs, in Sind, has been appoined a Collector in the Imperial Customs Service.

The first part of a Blue Book [Cd 6,169] issued on May 14 on the Aliens Act, 1905, contains a statement with regard to the expulsion of aliens, and the second part consists of the sixth annual report of his Majesty's inspector under the Act, covering the past year. Aliens liable to expulsion are, broadly speaking, criminals sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine and those whose mental or physical unfitness, within twelve months of arrival in the United Kingdom, may impose a burden on the public purse. The statement deals mainly with the criminal alien. Expulsion orders were made in 1911 against 380 criminals, out of 410 recommended for expulsion, of whom 254 were London cases, 107 from the rest of England and Wales, and nineteen from Scotland. The average number of expulsions in the six years during which the Act has been in force is 362.17, and the totals for 1909 and 1910 were respectively 467 and 414. Only eighteen per cent. of the 2,194 aliens before the Courts in 1911, were recommended for expulsion, though many of those who escaped such a recommendation had committed serious offences. Analysing the figures the report adds:—"It can hardly be doubted that these proportions ought to be higher. . . . If the country is to obtain still greater relief from the alien criminal, it can only be by the Courts increasing the proportion of cases in which they recommend expulsion."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MOSLEMS AND MR. MONTAGU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 4.

The following resolutions were passed by the Council of the All-India Muslim League:—(1) The Council of the All-India Muslim League expresses its utmost surprise at the uncalled for and unjust remarks of Mr. Montagu, Under Secretary of State for India, when moving the second reading of the Government of India Bill in the House of Commons that it was a mistake to talk of the Mahomedans of India as though they were of homogeneous nationality, and the Mahomedans of Bengal had no relation with those outside Bengal. These remarks have outraged the feeling, not only of the Musulmans of Bengal, but of the entire community throughout India and the Council of the League apprehends that statements made by a responsible member of His Majesty's Government, which are wholly contrary to facts, may pass for truth and may cause great injury to the cause of the Mussulmans who have been authoritatively declared by the Government of India to possess a distinct political status of their own as a community in India.

(2) The Council of the All-India Muslim League is thankful to the Secretary of State for India for having acceded to the united wishes of the Mahomedan community by accepting the principle of the Wakf-ul-awalad Bill of the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, and trusts that the Government of India will hasten the progress of the Bill and make such modifications therein as may recommend themselves to the community.

COFFEE DISEASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 4.

Mr. Anstead, scientific officer of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, in introducing Mr. Trattini, the new scientific assistant for the North and South Mysore Planters' Associations, spoke on certain problems of coffee planting, giving it as his opinion that, with the exception of stump rot in Mysore, coffee diseases were of minor importance, and were largely controlable by methods of cultivation, the most important being manure. For this reason he had advocated that their first assistant should be a chemist. The excessive use of nitrogen had so far resulted in the tendency to grow leaf and wood at the expense of crop.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The Government of India have approved of the recent revision of the establishment of military sub-assistant surgeons in civil and military employ. These now number 865, and are distributed as follows:—Bengal establishment 579; Madras 110, and Bombay 176. Military appointments absorb no less than 739 of the total staff and civil and miscellaneous appointments the balance.

The tenure of Captain W. B. Baker, 1st Batt., 10th Gurkhas, with the Burma Military Police is extended to the 6th of July, 1914.

Major-General Wallace, commanding the Jubbulpore Brigade, is granted 4 months 7 days' leave from the 4th of July.

Lieut. Lovell, No. 1 Mountain Battery, is transferred to No. 62 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Major Blore, King's Royal Rifles, has been selected to succeed Major Tristram, 125th Rifles, as commandant, Musketry School at Satara, in December next.

Captain Duke, 11th Infantry, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps, and posted to the Lahore Division.

Major W. H. Beach, R. E., Military Works Services, is transferred from the Lucknow to the Meerut Division.

Approval has been given to the retirement of 2nd-Lieut. Younghusband, East Yorkshire Regiment.

Captain R. M. Williams, 1st Batt., York and Lancaster Regiment, is appointed Adjutant of the 4th Batt. of that Regiment.

Major A. F. Douglas-Hamilton, Cameron Highlanders, is permitted to retire from the service.

POLO AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

An interesting polo match was got up for this afternoon between Patiala and Simla. The teams were fairly well matched, but Patiala proved to be superior. The players were:

Patiala.—Captain Jaginder Singh, Captain Thakur Singh, Thakur Buni Singh and Colonel Chonda Singh.

Simla.—H. H. the Maharaja of Kishengarh, Captain Melville, Captain Barrett, and Captain Tod.

The game ended:—

Patiala............................ 5 goals.
Simla............................ 3 goals

Referee.—General Cookson and Captain Keighley.

On the termination of the game Her Excellency Lady Hardinge gave away a momento.

There has recently been formed an organisation known as the British Engineers' Association with the object of promoting and protecting the interests of British manufacturing Engineers abroad and especially in China. The initiative was taken in September last by twenty-two leading firms and by the time when the Association was incorporated, over sixty important firms had been elected. In a statement of the objects of the Association, it is pointed out that out of the seven or eight nationalities who have lent money to China, Great Britain is the only one who has not stipulated for a "quid pro quo." The other nations habitually stipulate that the money shall be spent largely on plant from their factories and workshops or that engineers of their nationality shall be employed in connection with the undertaking for which the money is found. China is forced to take her advisers from the countries who lend her money, and the result is that British influence is being ousted.

The "Kiang Wah," the largest vessel ever built in China and said to be the largest of the China Merchant's Steam Navigation Company's fleet, was launched at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Company's works on May 2. Her dimensions are: length 340 feet, breadth 58 feet, depth 14 feet 9 inch. Gross tonnage, about 4,000.

Owing to the great prosperity of the seaside resort, the Isle of Man finances show the record surplus of £11,102 for the year. Last year there were 540,067 holiday visitors, an increase of 71,796 over 1910.

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(SUAVITER)
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MARINE COURT.

The "Juba"—"Bhawani" Collision Inquiry.

ADDRESSES OF COUNSEL.

THE Marine Court of inquiry, appointed by Government to inquire into the circumstances attending the collison, at 2 a.m., on the 20th of May off Janjira, between the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Juba" and the "Bhawani," a pathimar from Malvan, resumed its sittings yesterday.

Mr. Campbell, barrister, appeared on behalf of the master and crew of the *s.s.* "Juba," Mr. Pradhan, barrister, appeared on behalf of the tindal and crew of the prow "Bhawani," and Mr. Desai, pleader, appeared for the consignees of the goods that were sunk, when the prow collided. Mr. Campbell, in addressing the court, said that an inquiry like this would have serious consequence on his clients if the court came to an adverse finding against them as the captain and the mate would have their certificates cancelled. He called attention to a case decided in the court of the Third Presidency Magistrate, when the present inquiry was in progress. In that case a prow was caught sailing in the harbour without any lights and the tindal was fined Rs. 50. The prows, he said, were very old offenders as regards sailing without lights. Mr. Campbell then reviewed the story told by the captain of the "Juba," his mate, the two look-out men, and Mr. Benson, Coast Guard Inspector, a passenger on board the "Juba" at the time of the collision. He thought that their story from the commencement to the end was consistent in every particular. While on the contrary the story of the tindal, his men and witnesses was discrepant, divergent and absolutely contradictory.

He did not wish to take advantage of the evidence given by witnesses of the calibre the court had seen in the witness-box, who were not only inaccurate, but drew on their imaginations and in his opinion absolutely lied and contradicted themselves in regard to important facts of the case. There was not the slightest doubt that the "Juba" was sailing with all her lights burning, and was properly navigated, and that her look-out men were on the alert. It was therefore inconceivable that in these circumstances the "Juba" ran purposely against the prow.

He added that every one of his witnesses had been subjected to very severe cross-examination and that instead of shaking their case it had strengthened it, if it wanted any strengthening at all.

COAST-GUARD'S EVIDENCE.

With regard to the evidence given by Mr. Benson, the Coast Guard Inspector, who was a passenger on board the "Juba" at the time of the collision, Mr. Campbell said, that it was at his request that Mr. Bowen had called him. He was an independent witness and a man of experience in such matters, and had given his evidence in a straightforward manner. He had deposed that the pathimar carried no lights. It was the statutory law of navigation that a ship which did not carry lights is in fault. It was suggested that a panchnama was got up by the captain, and that he cleverly obtained the signature of the shipwrecked people. Mr. Benson had told them that it was at his initiation that the panchnama was made. This clearly showed that the prow carried no lights. The suggestion that Mr. Benson would give false evidence was absurd.

With regard to the witnesses called on behalf of the tindal, Mr. Campbell, after reviewing the evidence of each witness, said that every one of them had perjured themselves and that their stories were absurd. One notable feature of the tindal's statement was that it would have taken him half an hour to alter the course of the pathimar. This was absurd; at the most they could have done so in a couple of minutes. It was urged that the "Juba" was sailing at the rate of 10 knots an hour. Mr. Campbell said that authorities in England went to show that even in heavy fog, and in straight and narrow waterways ships were entitled to go seven knots an hour. Here they were in the open sea, without any obstacles and the other side had not shown any reason why the "Juba" should have slowed up. The native was careful of oil, as he was of his gold. The evidence that the prow was sailing without lights was conclusive.

Mr. Campbell submitted that the captain, his mate and his men did everything in their power to avert a collison, and that after the collision, they did all they could to save life. Boats were lowered, life-buoys were thrown out and the men were brought on board. It had been said that one man was missing, but that was entirely due to the conduct of the pathimar men, who did not miss him until it was too late and even then every effort was made to search for him.

Mr. Campbell in conclusion asked the Court to find: (1) that the accident was due to the prow not corrying lights and that the "Juba" was properly navigated; (2) that there was an ordinary and proper look-out on board the "Juba"; (3) that the pathimar did not exhibit lights before the collision and this neglect caused or contributed to the accident, (4) that the men on the prow were huddled up and asleep at the time of the accident; (5) that the men on the "Juba" did all that could be done after the collision; (6) that the tindal of the prow committed a wrongful act in not altering the course of the pathimar, if as he said he was ready with the tiller in his hands.

THE TINDAL'S CASE.

Mr. Pradhan, on behalf of the tindal, said that this was a fight between the tiger and the lamb. Shepherd and Co. had large funds to back them, and the best available nautical and engineering expert opinion to help them. In nautical matters counsel said he was as ignorant as a babe. He contended that if the story of the first mate that the night was dark was correct he ought not to have gone "topspeed," as he said he was going. He had deposed that he could not see any object, even with a light burning, at a distance of 50 to 60 yards from the bridge. He was therefore convicted on his own evidence. Mr. Pradhan quoted article 16 of the "Rule of the Road" which lays sown, that every vessel shall in a fog, mist, falling snow, heavy rain etc., go at a moderate speed and it further laid down that a steam vessel should as far as the circumstances of the case admitted stop her engine and then navigate carefully until the danger of a collision had beed averted. Having regard to the speed at which the steamer was going on this dark night, light or no light, there would have been a collision, especially as the mate could not see any object at a distance of 60 yards from the bridge, even if it was carrying lights. He thought that the mate did not slacken speed or alter the course of the steamer as he calculated that at the speed he was going he would have been able to avert the collision. He missed by 10 seconds only. With regard to the assertion that there was no lights on the prow, it was unfortunate that this was a case between native craft and a coasting ship. If it had been a collision with some big steamer, they could have found intelligent and respectable passengers, who could have deposed more correctly as to facts. His witnesses were poor uneducated men from Malvan, who had no idea of time or space. Mr. Benson had stated that when he felt the bump he was at the stern, he then got up and went to the railing and saw nothing, then he went to the other railing. Then he stepped over a number of sleeping passengers and went to the bridge, all this must have occupied at least two minutes and consequently it was no wonder that he did not see the lights on the prow, the prow having in the meantime sunk. His evidence therefore was not inconsistent with the evidence given by counsel's own witnesses.

Mr. Pradhan asked the court to find (1) that at the rate the steamer was going it was impossible to avert a collision, whether there were a light on the prow or not; (2) that the mate committed an error of judgment in thinking that at the speed he was going he could avert the collision; (3) that the court was not in a position to say whether the pathimar did or did not exhibit a light before the collision; (4) that the pathimar showed the usual lights as required by the regulations; (5) that the captain and his men did all they could to save life after the collision. He would leave it to the court to record its finding on the other issues raised in the case.

In conclusion he observed that it required nerves to come to the court and tell lies. His witnesses were simple people, whose evidence could be shaken by clever counsel. Their evidence was honest and not cooked. Mr. Desai, on behalf of the consignees of the goods lost in the prow that was sunk by the collision, said that Mr. Campbell had pleaded for his clients by saying that an adverse finding would be of serious consequence to them. The test of the case was not the consequence to his clients, if the steamer company was wrong. The court would undoubtedly record its finding to that effect. His clients had suffered a loss of about 12,000 rupees worth of goods and that was also a matter of serious consequence to them. Mr. Campbell, he regretted, should not have referred to the incident of the prow, the tindal of which was fined Rs. 50. That was an attempt to bias the mind of the court. The contradictions referred to was their strong point. It was inconceivable that the captain and his men would come to the court and say that the collision was due to their neglect. It was proved that the steamer was sailing at a speed of 10 knots an hour on a dark night. He asked the court to find that the accident was due to negligence in navigating the steamer and the carelessness of its officers.

Mr. Desai, thanked the court for allowing him to address it, although he had no standing in the case.

Mr. Bowen had nothing to say.

The President then adjourned the case for judgment. He intimated that if a judgment was to be delivered in court, a notice would be sent to the parties, if not the parties would be supplied with a copy of the finding of the court.

POLICE COURTS.

"RASH DRIVING."

Danger of Sleeping on the Public Roads.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Carter charged Khara Lallu, with rash and negligent driving.

The prosecution case was that on Sunday night, a number of people were sleeping on the road at Chinch Bunder. The accused, who was driving his master's carriage, without warning, attempted to pass, and one of the wheels of his carriage passed over the face of a young Hindu lad named Harichand Kundaji, who was lying on his side. Harichand received injuries which were attended to at the hospital.

The accused said that he did warn people to get up and some, in fact, got up. He did notice the boy. He had previously complained to the police of people sleeping on the road, but the police did not seem to take any notice of it.

His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs.18 with the option of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment. His Worship remarked that he gave no compensation to the complainant, because he wanted to discourage sleeping on the road.

PRINCE'S DOCK MURDER.

The Accused Dies in the J. J. Hospital.

AT the Mazagon Court, yesterday, Inspector Carter informed Mr. P. H. Dastur that Hari Gobar, the accused in the Prince's Dock murder case, had died of pneumonia at the J. J. Hospital this morning.

His Worship noted accordingly.

ASSAULTS ON THE POLICE.

European Sailor's Visit to "Maidania."

Two cases of assault on public servants were heard yesterday at the Esplanade Police Coust by the Third Presidency Magistrate. In the first case Dy. Inspector O'Brien charged Tukaram Bapu, keeper of a sugarcane depot, with assaulting police constable 1276 to deter him from the execution of his duty. He also assaulted police Ramosie 1236. The accused in his statement said that he was drunk and so did not know what he was doing. He admitted having assaulted the policeman. The magistrate sentenced him to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 75, of which, if recovered, Rs. 25 was to be given to P. C. 1276, and Rs. 12 to Ramosie 1236.

In the second case Robert Elarfs (22), European, who was described as a sailor, was charged with an assault on Hamid Asad, police constable, No. 2491, while in the execution of his duty at "Maidania" on the 3rd instant. The accused was seen to get over the rails inside and the constable seized him and directed him to go through the proper entrance. The accused thereupon assaulted the constable and threw him down. The accused denied having assaulted the policeman and said the latter caught him by the neck so he pushed him. A fine of Rs. 45, or, in default, 15 days' rigorous imprisonment was passed by the magistrate. The case was conduced by Inspector Hughes.

ALLEGED RASH ACT.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, yesterday, Inspector Shaw charged Narayan Sadu, a Hindu, with a rash and negligent act.

The case for the prosecution was that on Monday last, the accused went to a room next to the one occupied by a woman named Bhimabai, the mistress in the keeping of a police havaldar, Hari Vithoo. Hari suspected the man and the two exchanged words, when it is further alleged, the accused knocked Hari down and dealt him a blow on the hand, causing a fracture of the arm.

The defence was that in the quarrel, Hari and one Kashiram assaulted the accused with bamboos and in the scuffle Hari fell and broke his arm and the accused received a wound on the head.

The hearing was adjourned.

BOMBAY BURGLARY.

At the instance of Nusservanji Cowasji, Deputy Inspector O'Brien yesterday prosecuted before Mr. Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Lala Dish for house-breaking and theft of two copper vessels of small value on the night of the 3rd instant. The accused admitted his guilt and the magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.

William Garrett (24), who stated that he was a "European of Calcutta," and that his father was born in Wiltshire, was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse by the Third Presidency Magistrate. He was produced before the court by Sergeant A. J. Kenyon under the Vagrants Act, as being without means of subsistence. Garrett said that he was trying to enlist in the army.

FOOTBALL IN INDIA.

The annual meeting of the Western India Football Association will be held at 7-15 p. m. at Green's Restaurant, on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

The meeting is to receive the report and accounts, presented by the Council, and to appoint officials for the coming season. All members interested in football are invited to attend, but one representative only from "each club will be entitled to vote."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.
Bombay, 5th June.

847. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows:—
Thursday, 6th instant.—"A" Coy.
Friday 7th instant—"F" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.
Members are expected to proceed by the train notified.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists. —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

Rise in the sea and moderate rain have begun along the south of the West Coast. The monsoon doubtless is now in action out to sea off the Malabar Coast, but with the existing distribution of pressure over India it appears doubtful whether the present monsoon rainfall will last for more than a day or two. Weather in the Bay is unsettled and the area of disturbance is moving northwards. Fairly general rain has fallen in Burma, Assam and North Bengal, but in the rest of North-East India, Purnea is the only station which reports rain.

General rainfall occurred in Malabar and a few falls in the south-east of the Peninsula. The chief amounts are Moulmein, Yamethin, Maymyo, each one inch; Mandalay, an inch and a half; Dhubri, two inches; Mymensingh four; Bogra, three; Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Purnea, each an inch and a half; Nellore, one inch; Trichinopoly, three inches; Cochin, two; Trivandrum and Mangalore, each an inch and a half of rain.

Forecast:—Rainfall will probably continue on the Malabar Coast, and may spread slightly northwards.

Our Bhownagar correspondent writes:—Abnormal heat still continues. Last evening, June 2nd, a dust-storm occurred at Wadhwan and Lakhtor. The rains of last Tuesday, accompanied by thunder and lightening, gave us the impression that we shall have a scanty rainfall this year. If these fears are realized there will be no end of misery. Of the 30,000 cattle which had came down to be tended in Gir 5,000 have perished by disease.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following was issued by the Port office yesterday morning:—

Monsoon conditions are spreading towards Malabar Coast and sea is rising South Malabar, probably squally out to sea.

The Port Officer, Bombay, received late last night, the following telegrams from the Meteorological office at Simla:—

Storm signal.—Weather continues disturbed off Malabar Coast.

LATER.

Malabar informed weather disturbed off Malabar Coast. Cautionary signal suggested.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 4th June, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess; the minimum is also above normal at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in west Central India and at Deesa. Maximum temperature is in excess except at the coast stations; the minimum is also above normal in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in excess at Karwar and Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Both day and night temperatures are generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again been insignificant at Colombo; in Malabar, however, nearly general and moderate to heavy rain has fallen. Seas have become rough at Colombo and moderate at Cochin; a fresh advance of the monsoon is probably taking place in the south-east Arabian Sea. Heavy rain has fallen also at Trichinopoly. In the Konkan and the Deccan weather has generally been rainless.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar. A few light showers are possible in Mysore, in south Konkan and the adjacent districts in the Deccan.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	96·8	77·8	...	0·00
Muskat (3rd)	104·3	90·1	...	...
Multan	115·3	92·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	110·9	83·9	...	0·00
Lahore	115·4	80·7	...	0·02
Sirsa	115·3	89·0	...	0·00
Ambala	114·5	82·9	...	0·00
Delhi	112·0	90·8	...	0·00
Agra	115·5	87·0	...	0·00
Mainpuri	117·3	84·1	...	0·00
Jhansi	114·0	87·5	...	0·00
Cawnpore	113·2	87·9	...	0·00
Allahabad	114·1	87·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	91·0	83·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	111·4	89·7	...	0·07
Jaipur	113·7	83·1	...	0·02
Kotah	115·6	91·1	...	0·00
Bhuj	106·0	78·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	90·3	81·7	...	0·00
Veraval	86·6	81·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	110·1	72·0	...	0·17
Bhavnagar Para	105·0	79·0	...	0·00
Surat	98·9	80·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	111·1	80·2	...	0·00
Deesa	118·3	77·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	111·4	82·5	...	0·08
Indore	110·1	82·1	...	0·00
Jubbulpore	110·8	80·3	...	0·00
Saugor	110·8	83·1	...	0·00
Hoshangabad	114·6	88·4	...	0·01
Khandwa	114·2	87·1	...	0·00
Akola	113·7	87·1	...	0·00
Amraoti	111·8	88·3	...	0·00
Nagpur	113·6	86·8	...	0·00
Chanda	113·5	86·5	...	0·00
Raipur	109·7	86·6	...	0·00
BOMBAY	92·6	83·9	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	91·3	82·9	...	0·00
Mormugao	91·5	82·7	...	0·00
Karwar	93·2	82·5	...	0·00
Malegaon	110·9	79·1	...	0·00
Ahmednagar	107·1	77·0	0·08	0·08
Poona	104·0	77·3	...	0·00
Sholapur	107·5	80·1	...	0·02
Bijapur	105·2	75·3	...	0·07
Belgaum	96·3	70·5	...	0·10
Aurangabad	108·4	78·7	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	108·3	84·2	...	...
Mangalore	90·3	73·8	1·35	1·61
Calicut	91·3	76·6	0·18	0·18
Cochin	89·7	76·7	2·80	4·37
Colombo	90·0	81·5	0·03	1·32
Masulipatam	97·8	85·7	...	0·00
Bellary	106·0	?	0·02	0·91
Cuddapah	106·2	84·6	...	0·07
Madras	101·0	81·0	...	0·00
Bangalore	90·3	69·3	...	2·26
Coimbatore	97·4	78·3	...	0·00
Trichinopoly	104·1	69·3	2·70	2·70
Negapatam	102·5	83·0	...	0·00

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU
The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 60 years.

LIVER TROUBLE, BILIOUSNESS AND CONSTIPATION.

If you suffer from liver complaint or constipation you will notice some of the following symptoms:—Biliousness, sick headaches, sour stomach, indigestion, heartburn, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, foul breath, bad appetite, drowsiness and distress after eating, flatulence, vomiting, sallow complexion, pains between the shoulders, tightness across the chest, spots before the eyes, giddiness.

Doan's Dinner Pills revive the sluggish liver, stimulate the flow of the digestive fluids, and restore a natural activity to the bowels, thus effectively removing the cause of the above symptoms. Doan's Dinner Pills are guaranteed purely vegetable, and do not gripe or bind.

As. 4, 8, & 12 per bottle; all dealers.

DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

DANGERS OF PILES.

Piles are a disease of middle and advanced age, and few adults entirely escape the complaint, particularly those of sedentary habits. Few women bear children without becoming subject to piles.

At first piles may occasion but little inconvenience beyond itchiness and discomfort when the bowels are costive. But if not promptly and properly treated, they become permanent, and are not only a continual discomfort, but are liable to inflammation, bleeding and ulceration, and cause pain of a most acute nature, whilst the bleeding from internal piles may become a serious menace to health, rendering the patient weak, debilitated and anaemic.

Doan's Ointment gives quick and lasting relief in piles, eczema, and any itchiness of the skin. The first application brings a grateful sense of coolness to the affected parts, and one tin of Doan's Ointment is generally sufficient to effect a lasting cure.

Rs. 2 per tin; all dealers.

DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

Say "I Will."

Say "I will get rid of this Rheumatism—I will stop this terrible pain—I will be well and strong, able to work and able to enjoy life."

Then go to the nearest Chemist or Medicine Vendor and ask for a bottle of LITTL'S ORIENTAL BALM.

If a substitute is offered, say "I will have the genuine Little's Oriental Balm.

Accept no other you can't afford to trifle with inferior imitations when Rheumatic pains are racking your body and making life a feverish nightmare.

This miraculous cure is sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Isn't it worth a good many times Re 1 to be free from torment without aches or pains of any kind? Remember the name—Little's Oriental Balm. It cures Rheumatism. It is the best remedy for all aches and pains. A vast multitude of sufferers halve used it—have been cured. You can be cured. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors the world over.

KEATING'S
WORM TABLETS
A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat
Sold in Bottles by all Druggists
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.
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SUNDAY REVELLING.

Is It One Cause of Industrial Unrest?

Strong remarks on the increased disregard of the observance of Sunday, particularly among the upper classes, were made by the Rev. Prebendary Eardley-Wilmot and other speakers at the eighty-first annual meeting of the Lord's Day Observance Society, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on May 14th.

Prebendary Eardley-Wilmot, who was in the chair, suggested that disregard of Sunday had much to do with the present industrial unrest. He did not suggest that the desecration of Sunday was the only thing, but it was certainly a root evil. The younger generation were being bred up in this unhappy spirit, and what could they expect from the children of those who were setting such a bad example?

Nowadays, continued the speaker, it had become the custom of society to gather on Sunday at the skating-rink and the West-end restaurant. The excuse offered for this was that it was d one so that the servants could have a rest on Sunday evening. There was only one word which suggested itself in that connection—"humbug." He did not believe that that factor weighed with these Sunday revellers in the slightest degree. If it were a sincere reason, how did they justify their sumptuous feasts when they remembered the enormous Sunday labour thrown upon the restaurant staffs in preparing them? It was a tremendous evil. If these people were so considerate, they might very well think out arrangements—he would not, for a moment, make the extravagant suggestion that they should eat anything cold—which would not oblige them to spend their Sunday evenings in this way, and yet would lighten the labours of their servants and restaurant servants. This deplorable spirit was filtering right through society, and Londoners were now going to Sunday football matches. Before the country could settle down into peace, a strong stand would have to be made. Recent sad events had the beneficial effect of bringing people to a pause—to ask themselves: Are we on the right track? Unless there was a change he was afraid that some heavier judgment than those which had fallen upon the nation as yet would follow.

Mr. T. W. H. Inskip said that a proper observance of Sunday was particularly necessary among the working classes. He was afraid that what was known as democracy to-day, and its demands, had very little to do with the real Demos. It should be insisted that the true democracy should be Demos properly educated and voicing its demands under proper guidance, so that those things which democracy demanded should be for the cause of the common good, and for the welfare of the King and the Dominions. These things could not be accomplished by a nation in which the Sunday spirit was dead.

The Rev. C. J. Hollis, of Worthing complained of the Sunday invasion of places that were formerly restful and quite. Speaking personally he could testify that Worthing on Sunday palpitated with disquiet, and the disturbance of motor omnibuses, motor cabs, cyclists, and excursionists. Practices which were once rigidly taboo on Sunday were now openly indulged in, and principles which were once regarded as inviolable were laughed at. Antipathy to Sunday observance was widespread, but it was apathy that was the greater evil to-day.

Other speakers deplored the institution of Sunday rifle practice, and the disregard of Sunday by English people visiting the Continent.

A resolution was passed to the affect that the unrest throughout the country was due in no small degree to the widespread disregard of the Lord's Day, demanding a return to the paths of righteousness and expressing thankfulness for the decision of the Middlesex County Council to enforce the law in the direction of forbidding cinematograph entertainments on the Lord's Day, and for the omission of the Sunday clauses and schedules from the new Shops Act.

In the annual report it was deplored that "the authorities were showing an open disregard for the holy character of the day." The sanctioning of rifle shooting and the growth of political speech-making on Sunday were mentioned as examples, particularly a Sunday speech of Colonel Seely's at Newry, "which greatly stirred Protestant feeling in the North of Ireland."

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY.

Indictment by Headmaster of Rugby.

The serious imputations directed against the modern public school boy respecting his knowledge of English, physical degeneration, and his outlook towards social questions, formed the subject of an outspoken address by Dr. A. A. David, headmaster of Rugby School, before the Parents' National Educational Union, on May 14th.

"Broadly speaking," said Dr. David, "I must admit the impeachment that most public school boys are unable to express themselves either in writing or speech." He had been struck lately by the fact that boy after boy who had shown himself to fool in other branches of work broke down hopelessly when he came to English. Some boys seemed incapable of any appreciation of English literature. The danger was that because the best equipped boys attained to power of self-expression, there was a tendency to be satisfied with the whole of the public school system. He asked them to believe that many headmasters were profoundly dissatisfied with this state of affairs, and were striving hard to invent popular new types of English lessons which would by inductive and other methods, place the development of a faculty before the amassing of facts.

Referring to the charge of the decline of hardihood and the growing dislike for discomfort and pain amongst public school boys, Dr. David stated that the causes were obvious. First came the presence to-day in all public schools of a large number of boys so delicate that fifty years ago they could not have been sent to a public school at all; and secondly there was the widespread habit of morbid attention to the details of health which showed itself in reliance upon medicines. In some cases boys returned to Rugby with their trunks stuffed with tonic wines. This all went down the sink. He wanted boys to be ashamed to be ill, and not to be continually thinking about their symptoms. He realised that health was not best attained by the conscious pursuit of it, and therefore encouraged a return to some of the old sternness and simplicity by the self-imposition of a robust attitude and an uncompromising resistance of anything that enervated.

The suggestion that the public school boy was growing less willing to take on the burdens of local government was not without foundation. It was growing harder each year to get public school men to sit on district councils and boards of guardians. The effect of the corrective tendencies had not yet appeared. He believed that it was necessary to give some instruction in the elementary facts of social economics. Hitherto the boys had not cared about these things, because they knew nothing of them.

At all the public schools there was now a keen intellectual set of boys who termed themselves socialists. Those boys, said Dr. David, will be unlikely to call themselves Socialists after ten years' hard work amongst the realities of life. The admission, however, was not without its promise. It showed an awakening, and it was his ambition to apply that new interest to the attainment of an England of their ideals.

The Earl of Lytton suggested that it was impossible for the public schools to accomplish any goal without the assistance of parents. The opposition or even indifference of the home was fatal. With regard to the professed Socialism of the younger generation, he had found it a matter of concern to the professors of Oxford and Cambridge, that a growing number of undergraduates were declaring socialistic beliefs. He thought this was simply, because young thinking men were peculiarly susceptible to the propaganda of the day, and all political propaganda was moving in that direction. If parents were really alarmed at this new development they would do better to exert a corrective influence at home than to merely complain to the schools. The public school required the sincere cooperation of the home in the attainment of its great ideals.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

When Mr. Shorter talks of Meredith he does so out of personal knowledge and with all due reverence for the scruples of one who somewhat resented the interest of the public in his own personality. His article in last week's "Sphere," accordingly, is interesting and useful both for the information it gives and as a contribution to the question of Meredith's attitude towards his parentage, interest in which has been reawakened by Mr. Ellis's recent paper in the "Fortnightly." For one thing, we are told why "The Journalist" a novel which, at the time of Meredith's death, the public was assured would be found lying completed in his desk and would form one of his posthumous publications, never saw the light. It was believed that it had been held over because some of the originals of the characters were still alive. And, indeed, Greenwood was to have been its hero, and Stead and Lord Morley were to have figured in it; but the truth is that it was never finished, and the manuscript was formally burned in Meredith's presence by Dr. Plimmer. Further, Mr. W. M. Meredith has publicly intimated that his father's letters are to be edited, not by Lord Morley, but by himself, and are to appear this autumn. It is to be hoped that they will contain enough of supplementary matter to enable a reader to trace the main outline of the novelist's career.

One the question as to whether Meredith had any delicacy of feeling on the subject of his being the son of a naval tailor at Portsmouth, Mr. Shorter's arguments are hardly convincing. There was much mystery and, consequently, some wild speculation during his lifetime as to the novelist's parentage, and the public felt that it was being deliberately kept in ignorance. This suspicion now is admitted to be true. It was a point upon which Meredith was extraordinarily reticent, and "he did not wish it shouted upon the housetops that he was born over a tailor's shop in Portsmouth." Why not? He was averse to personal gossip in journalism, but so was Tennyson, and yet Tennyson would not have cared although the fact that he was the son of the rector of Somersby had been shouted from every housetop in Europe. Indeed, it is difficult even for one who has the deepest reverence for the Shaksperean genius of Meredith to avoid the suspicion that the public dissemination of the fact that he was son of the son of the Meredith mentioned in "Peter Simple," and that both had been tailors, would have given his sensitive, aristocratic nature at least a "creepy-crawly" moment, and even awakened in him some faint attenuated form of the vexation which Sir Piercie Shafton had when he saw the silver bodkin of the White Maid of Avenel, or when Halbert Glendinning alluded, as he thought, derisively to the "thread and shears" of the Furies.

In a preface to "Shop Slavery" by Mr. W. Paine, Mr. H. G. Wells gives some autobiographical jottings. For two wretched years of his boyhood he drudged in a draper's shop, sleeping in an abominable dormitory and eating insufficient food. One Sunday morning, when he was fifteen, he ran away and tramped seventeen miles home before breakfast to tell his mother he would rather die than be a draper. "That seventeen-mile tramp" says Mr. Wells, "without breakfast, to deliver that ultimatum is still vivid in my memory. I felt then most desperately wicked and now I know it was nearly the best thing I ever did in my life."

The occupation of Rhodes by the Italians may put people upon reading a quaint bit of Edward IV. English first published by Caxton in 1490 and reprinted verbatim from his text by Murray in 1870. This is "The Delectable Newesse of the Glorious Victorye of the Rhodyans agaynest the Turkes," a translation by one John Kay—who first uses the phrase "poet laureate" by describing himself by that title in his dedication to the King—from the Latin of Caoursin. It tells the vivid story of the siege of 1480, in which the Turks were the aggressors and the Italians, among others, the defenders. The Turks were in those days the greatest matters of siege tactics in the world, and their artillery was of a weight then unprecedented. Their "great instruments"—probably mangonels and arbeletes—cast into the city stones of such a size and in such numbers as astonished the besieged, shattering the fortified walls and reducing the houses to ruins. Their "bombardes" were to match, and at their reports the buildings of the city shook as if in an earthquake. Curiously, it was to the part of the walls manned by the Italian nation and to the Jewry that the Turks directed their earliest attention, but there was pretty fighting about the tower of St. Nicholas. Their exigencies compelled the assailants to build between the tower and the shore a floating bridge a quarter of a mile long and broad enough for six horsemen to ride abreast. The attack made along this was foiled, however, and the result of the combat was a beach strewn with Turkish dead. They "were fonde arayed with golde and sylver and precious clothyng, and parte of their araye was sene flotyng in the see. Which geyre and araye was taken uppe by the crysten men with grete profyte and wynnyng." The great brunt of the siege was borne, however, on the day when the Turks, after bombarding the walls with their massed artillery, rushed forward in what seemed overwhelming numbers to carry the city. For two hours the situation was critical, and there were junctures when it seemed impossible that the besieged could hold out. The Knights of St. John, however, "bothe of latyn tonge and grekes tonge dyd worshipfully asseuer did Achylles or Hector," and the day was theirs and the siege raised. Naturally in those days such a victory could not be won by a mere arm of flesh, and supernatural presences were seen. A cross of shining gold hung in the clear, bright air; a bright virgin, armed with shield and spear, shone aloft, and a man in poor and vile array was near her, "accompanied wyth grete numbre of fayre and welbesene men in armes." The cross of gold indicated the presence of Christ, the virgin was the Blessed Virgin armed against the Turks, and the man poorly clad was the Baptist, the saint of the Order, followed by the saints and angels. As the story came from the Turks themselves it must needs be true, and it was further confirmed by certain edifying conversions.

Judging from Mr. Whitelaw Reid's "The Scot in America," America's debt to Scotland for her literary men is very small compared with her debt for politicians, sailors, and soldiers. Washington Irving, indeed, was a Scot on both the father's and the mother's side, and was born only a few years after the pair had settled in America. The only other name that Mr. Reid mentions is that of Edgar Allan Poe, and the Scotch strain must have been running pretty thin in Poe even if Sir Edmund Bewley's theory is true, that the poet's great-grandfather was an Irish Scot from county Cavan. On the other hand the Scot has cut a conspicuous figure in newspaper work. The first American newspaper in the great "News Letter" was published in Boston by John Campbell; the first newspaper in the great "territory north-west of the Ohio River" was published at Cincinnati by William Maxwell; the first religious newspaper in that territory was started by a Scotsman of Chillicothe; while the two most noted editors in the United States were James Gordon Bennett and Horace Greeley, the one a Scot, the other an Ulster Scot. Of those two men Mr. Reid says that "one of them may be credited with the conception of the modern newspaper as a universal newsgatherer, and the other, 'our late Franklin,' as Whittier called him, with the most efficient use ever made of it in America for the popularisation of noble political conceptions, their development in a triumphant political party, and in the overthrow of human slavery." Less a credit to the home country was Callender, the professional blackmailer. He was the founder of yellow journalism, and took pay for persistently libelling, first George Washington, then Alexander Hamilton, then John Adams, and, finally, Thomas Jefferson. A recent historian says of him that, "as destitute of principle as of money, his talents, which were not despicable, were ever up for sale. The question with him was never what he wrote, but what he was paid for writing." Mr. Reid's grim comment is: "That breed has not yet entirely died out on either side of the Atlantic."

Bacon's "Discourse on the Plantation of Ireland," quoted by the Prime Minister in the Home Rule debate, marked the beginning, as its title indicates, of the attempt in James I's reign to reclaim the North of Ireland to obedience—an enterprise on which the King was advised he could not bestow too much sunshine, even to the creation of a new order of nobility with some new difference, and precedence. This last consideration Bacon drily remarks, may no doubt work with many. Part of Mr. Asquith's quotation, it may be noted was taken from the Discourse itself and part from a letter with which Bacon accompanied it on its presentation to the King—apparently as a New Year's gift since the letter open with the words, I knew not better how to express my good wishes of a good New Year to your Majesty than by this little book, which in all humbleness I send you. The original letter is preserved in the Advocates Library at Edinburgh.

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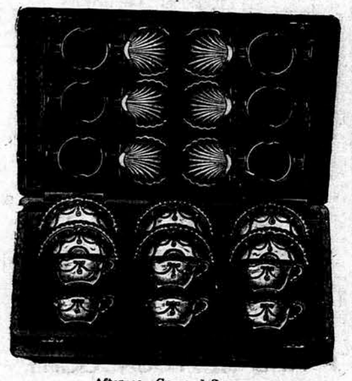

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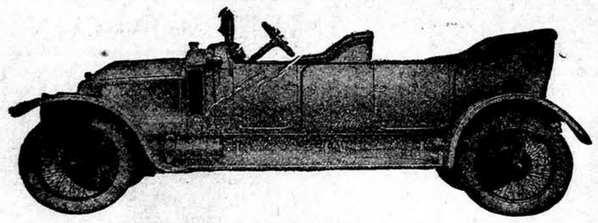

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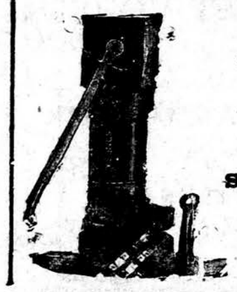

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I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

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